

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE
SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
(WITH APPENDICES)
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
(IRELAND),

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

*(Presented in compliance with the Acts 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55;
3 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35; and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23.)*

Presented in both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

26th June, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Sixty-second Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland, being for the year 1912.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

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SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
ON THE
DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,
AND
PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS
IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL,
EARL OF ABERDEEN.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, 28th June, 1913.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before You our Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland, during the year 1912.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1913, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1912:—

	On 1st January, 1912.			On 1st January, 1913.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In District and Auxiliary Asylums, ...	11,276	9,601	20,880	11,425	9,728	*21,153
“ Central Asylum, Dundrum, ...	147	21	168	141	21	162
“ Private Asylums, ...	401	505	906	533	492	1,025
“ Workhouses, ...	972	1,183	2,155	984	1,559	2,543
Single Chauncery and other Patients in unlicensed Houses,	72	72	144	74	72	146
Total, ...	12,868	11,782	24,650	12,962	11,677	24,639

* Seventy-seven of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Antrim, Belfast, Kinsale, and Loughserry Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 26 and 27 Vic., c. 57, s. 2.

† Not including 77 patients, as above.

These numbers do not include the insane wandering at large or those residing in private dwellings, with the exception of such cases as are returned to us under the 37th Section of the Act, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, or are under the care of the Lord Chancellor, i.e., Chancery patients.

This summary shows that there was a total increase of 184 during the year—the corresponding increase for the previous year having been 261.

The increase for 1912 was 118 less than the average increase for the preceding ten years, which was 302.

During 1912, as in 1911, an increase took place in the numbers in District and Auxiliary Asylums, as well as in the single patients in unlicensed houses; while the numbers in Private Asylums, in Dundrum Asylum, and in Workhouses decreased. The numbers in District and Auxiliary Asylums increased by 278, and the single patients in unlicensed houses by 2; those in the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane decreased by 26, those in Dundrum by 6, and those in Workhouses by 64.

Table I. (Appendix A.), giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1912, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 11,857 has taken place in the total; the inmates of District and Auxiliary Asylums have increased by 12,491; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 15; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 268; while the pauper lunatics in Workhouses have decreased by 1,020.

We have so far dealt with the number of the insane in institutions or otherwise brought under official registration, but as already stated this does not include all the insane in the country, as a number reside in their own homes or with relatives, or are wandering at large. The general Census is the only means by which we can ascertain the number of the latter classes, who, at the last Census, amounted approximately to 14 per cent. of the total.

Census Returns.

The following statement, taken from the General Report of the Commissioners for the Census of 1911, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in Ireland in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911, at large; in Asylums, in Prisons, and in Workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms:—

Years	Lunatics.					Idiota.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At large	In Asylums	In Prisons	In Workhouses.	Total.	At large	In Asylums.	In Prisons	In Workhouses.	Total.	
1851, .	1,072	3,224	273	494	5,074	3,922	202	13	1,129	4,996	9,960
1861, .	1,008	4,613	273	577	7,053	6,875	403	21	934	7,033	14,096
1871, .	1,343	7,141	5	1,274	9,703	5,347	410	2	1,183	6,742	16,905
1881, .	943	7,597	.	1,284	9,774	4,548	1,896	.	2,195	8,039	18,613
1891, .	883	11,265	.	2,787	14,945	4,077	996	.	1,170	8,243	21,188
1901, .	896	16,587	.	2,651	19,634	3,272	763	.	1,381	5,216	25,050
1911, .	1,223	22,803	.	1,880	23,904	2,823	902	.	718	4,443	28,427

It may be pointed out that the difference between the numbers of the registered insane given in our Reports and those shown in the Census Returns for corresponding years, is owing to the fact that the former are made up to the 1st January, whereas the latter are shown for the date on which the Census was taken, about the end of March, or the beginning of April.

The Census Commissioners proceed to state :—

"It will be observed from the foregoing that the number of the lunatics and idiots in Ireland, as returned on Census Forms in 1911, was 28,437, as compared with 25,050 in 1901, thus showing an increase of 3,387, or 13.5 per cent., that there is an increase in the number returned for each Census year as compared with the preceding, and that the number returned for 1911 is nearly three times that returned for 1861.

"The lunatics and idiots in Ireland, as returned in 1911, are represented by a ratio of one in every 154 of the total population, as against one in 178 in 1901, one in 222 in 1891, one in 281 in 1881, one in 328 in 1871, and one in every 411 of the population in 1861.

"In 1861 the ratio was one in every 657 of the population.

"Taking the provinces in 1911, it would appear that the highest proportion to the population is one in every 186 for Leinster. Munster comes next with one in every 188; Connaught follows with one in every 150; the lowest proportion to the population, viz., one in every 197 being recorded for Ulster.

"The County or County Borough areas having the highest ratios to the population were :—Waterford County and County Borough, one in 104; Westmeath, one in 111; Kilkenny, one in 120; Carlow, one in 126, and Monaghan, one in 126. The following had the lowest ratios :—Antrim County and Belfast County Borough, one in 260; Down, one in 222; Londonderry County and County Borough, one in 198; Fermanagh, one in 188, and Kerry, one in 181."

So far as concerns the total numbers of the insane in Ireland, there has, therefore, been but little slackening in the rate of increase, the number in excess of that in 1901 being, as pointed out by the Commissioners, 3,387, as against an augmentation of 3,682 during the previous decade; but certain other considerations, to which we shall return later, seem to mitigate the gloomy conclusions which might be drawn from these figures. It will be seen that, taking "lunatics" and "idiots" together, there has been a slight increase, amounting to 176, in those at large, probably owing to greater accuracy in the detection of lesser degrees of mental defect; but that by far the greatest increase has taken place in the inmates of the asylums, the number in 1911 being no less than 4,445 in excess of that in 1901. On the other hand, the number in workhouses shows a decrease of 1,234, a circumstance which must be regarded with satisfaction.

The trend of the insane population can be more readily appreciated from the chart on page xv.

The Mentally Defective.

The figures for those of the mentally unsound who have been entered as "idiots" in contrast to "lunatics" are naturally not very reliable, as the distinction has to be made in the majority of cases by unskilled persons, so that much importance cannot be attached to the reduction in numbers (773) which is shown as compared with last Census. Probably it is mainly, if not altogether, to be ascribed to increased accuracy, there having been formerly a tendency to assign to this class every case of mental enfeeblement, whether congenital or acquired. If, however, the numbers be accepted as approximately representing the facts, it is shown that there were in Ireland, in 1911, 3,541 congenitally defective persons for whom no real provision is made, in addition to 902 in the asylums, which (with the exception of the Stewart Institution, where about 120 cases are in residence in the Imbecile Department) cannot be considered suitable institutions for the great majority of cases of this class; so that there is urgent need for some adequate method of dealing with such persons in Ireland, similar to those in operation in both of the sister Kingdoms.

The class of "idiots" would include imbeciles (and probably a few feeble-minded), and it may be noted that the number actually found by the Census enumerators outside the asylums corresponds closely to the estimate formed by the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded of the probable number of idiots and imbeciles in Ireland in 1906 (also omitting those in asylums), the figures in the latter case being 3,435.

Local Distribution of Insanity.

Comparing the distribution of the total insane (including idiots), as shown by the Census, with that of the mentally unsound in District Asylums and Workhouses given in our Report of last year, it is found that the order of the Provinces differs only in that the largest proportion of insane occurs in Leinster, instead of, as in the earlier computation, in Munster.

The County distribution of the insane, according to the Census returns, is as follows, the figures showing the number in each 1,000 of the general population:—

Waterford,	9.6	Galway,	7.0
Westmeath,	9.9	Queen's County,	6.8
Kilkenny,	8.8	Wicklow,	6.8
Carlow,	7.9	Sligo,	6.6
Monaghan,	7.9	Longford,	6.5
Meath,	7.8	Kildare,	6.2
Tipperary,	7.7	Leitrim,	6.2
Wexford,	7.5	Mayo,	6.1
Roscommon,	7.5	Armagh,	6.1
Clare,	7.5	Donegal,	6.0
Limerick,	7.4	Tyrone,	5.6
Dublin,	7.2	Kerry,	5.5
Cork,	7.2	Fermanagh,	5.5
King's County,	7.1	Londonderry,	5.1
Cavan,	7.1	Down,	4.5
Louth,	7.1	Antrim,	4.9

Before, however, collating this table with the figures of our last Report, it is necessary to make some corrections in the latter, owing to the fact that they were based on the population as given in the Preliminary Report of the Census, the data in which have been amended in various particulars in the final Census Report, as recently published. In the light of the new figures it appears that the number of the insane in District Asylums and Workhouses, per 1,000, in the subjoined Counties should be stated as follows, instead of that given in our Sixty-first Report (see Diagram I., p. 15):—

Waterford, ...	...	9.1	not 9.2	Cavan, ...	...	5.9	not 5.0
Kilkenny, ...	...	7.0	" 7.1	Queen's, ...	...	5.7	" 5.8
Tipperary, ...	...	6.3	" 6.4	Kerry, ...	...	4.3	" 4.2
Cork, ...	...	6.0	" 6.1	Down, ...	...	3.9	" 2.6
Dublin, ...	...	6.0	" 5.9	Antrim, ...	...	3.4	" 4.7

These corrections involve two changes in the order of the Counties, i.e., Dublin rises from 15th place to 13th, and Antrim falls from 26th to the bottom of the list. The positions of Antrim and Down cannot be computed so accurately as those of the other Counties, since Belfast Asylum, alone in Ireland, serves a County Borough solely, and the City lies partly in Antrim and partly in Down, whilst there are no data to enable the patients to be assigned to their proper Counties. In all the calculations, therefore, with which we are dealing, the whole of Belfast has been treated as belonging to Antrim, and the population of the portion lying in Down has now been deducted from the population of that County in estimating the proportion of the insane, which it was not possible to do prior to the publication of the Census Report; hence the alteration of the figures for Down.

When these changes have been made in the list of Counties as given last year, it will be seen, on comparing the amended list with that based on the total insane, as shown by the Census, that although there are a good many minor alterations in the latter as regards the positions of Counties, the general features of the distribution of the insane remain much as before. The only alterations which need be noted are the fall of Clare from the 5th place to 10th, and of Louth from 12th to 16th, which tends to indicate a paucity of insane at large in those Counties, whereas the opposite condition seems to prevail in Roscommon, which rises from 15th to 9th place. Waterford continues to head the list, and, except as the result of the disappearance of Clare, the first seven Counties remain as before, though in a slightly different order, while no change at all has taken place in the last six. It appears, therefore, that the proportion of the insane at large is on the whole evenly distributed throughout the country, so that the numbers of insane in the Asylums and Workhouses form a fairly accurate index of the total insane; and consequently, that the conclusions drawn in our last Report from the geographical distribution of the former are still applicable.

On comparing the order of the Counties according to the proportion of insane, as shown by the recent Census, with that given by the Census of 1901, it is found that fifteen Counties occupy identical, or practically identical, positions in the two scales; that of the eight Counties which head the recent list, six were amongst the first eight in the list of 1901; while five of the Counties amongst the last eight in the 1911 list were also amongst the last eight in the 1901 list, and Waterford and Antrim are respectively at the top and bottom of both lists. Certain Counties have, however, changed their position greatly since 1901, the most marked instance being that of Dublin, which from being last but one has risen to 12th place. Westmeath, Monaghan, Roscommon and Wicklow have each risen from 8 to 10 places, while Clare, Kings Co., and Longford have fallen 7, 9, and 10 places respectively. As regards the actual proportion of insane in the population, practically no change has taken place in the cases of Waterford, Meath, Clare, Longford, Kerry, and Down; in all the others the ratio has risen in the ten years, markedly so in the cases of Westmeath, Wicklow, Dublin, and Antrim. Upon the whole, however, a considerable degree of similarity exists between the two scales.

Increase of Insane during the past Fifty Years.

The accompanying chart shows in graphic form some of the principal facts regarding the incidence of insanity and its distribution during the last five decades. It is based on the following Table:—

TABLE showing proportionately, by comparison with 1861 (which is taken as the standard year), the changes which have taken place in the numbers of the insane at large, in Asylums, in Workhouses, and in the total; and also showing the proportionate increase in the "First Admissions" to District Asylums.

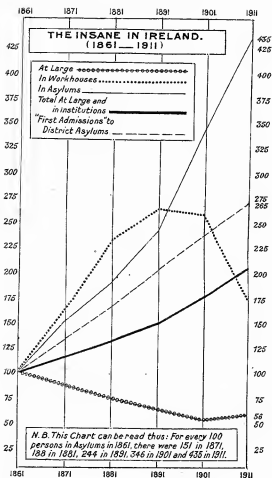
YEAR.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
At Large,	100	89	75	68	58	56
In Asylums,	100	151	188	244	345	435
In Workhouses,	100	163	230	282	254	172
Total Insane,	100	117	131	150	176	202
"First Admissions" to District Asylums (a).	100	137	169	202	233	265

(a) The numbers are based on the average for each decade, except in 1861, in which the average is based on the preceding six years.

It will be seen that the population of the Asylums has augmented out of all proportion to the general increase in the numbers of the insane, its rate of growth in the last two decades having been particularly rapid, and showing little sign of becoming less so. Thus, for every hundred Asylum patients in 1861, there were 435 in 1911, or considerably above four times as many, whereas the total insane have little more than doubled during the same period. The great increase in

and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

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the Asylum population since 1891, so far as it is not due to mere accumulation, is to be explained—mainly, at all events—by two of the remaining lines, particularly that showing the numbers of the insane in Workhouses, which have been decreasing during the last twenty years, and with great rapidity in the last decade.

The number of cases at large also shows a marked decline, though it has been nearly stationary (with a slight tendency to rise) during the last decade: and it is the only curve showing an actual reduction since 1861, there being in 1911 56 cases at large for every 100 at the earlier date. In other words, the increase of the Asylum population, which has led to the almost universal overcrowding of the Irish District Asylums, is due in large measure to the transference of patients from Workhouses, and to the admission of persons who would formerly have been left at large.

Furthermore, as the care and treatment which such persons receive in Asylums undoubtedly tend to prolong their lives, the fact of their residence in such institutions involves an increasing rate of accumulation, and so, indirectly as well as directly, accelerates the growth of the Asylum population.

So far as the augmentation of the numbers of the insane is attributable to the above-mentioned causes no actual increase of insanity is necessarily involved, the real criterion of variation in the occurrence of mental disease being admittedly the number of fresh cases in proportion to the population. The only data available for forming an estimate on this point are the numbers of first admissions to the District Asylums, and, as will be seen by the Chart, these numbers show a steady increase since 1861, the direction of the line corresponding fairly closely with that of the total insane.

The rise of the line during the last two decades, and to a less extent during the third decade of the fifty-year period under consideration, is, however, fallaciously rapid when compared with that of the first two decades, owing to the large proportion of first admissions which are merely transfers from Workhouses, and consist largely of cases which in the earlier decades would not have been sent to Asylums at all.

Such first admissions represent an average of almost 20 per cent. of the total first admissions to the District Asylums since the year 1890, and it is evident that, if the class of first admissions were the same in recent years as in the earlier portion of the period under review, the later part of the line in question would show, at all events, a much less marked rise.

Even under the present circumstances, if, instead of the average of ten years shown on the Chart, shorter periods be taken, as in the table on page xxi., it will be seen that the first-admission rate has actually declined during recent years, and is still declining, as indicated by the further decrease in 1912, compared with 1911.

Furthermore, many of the first admissions from Workhouses are cases of senile mental infirmity, and represent the senility of a period when the population of Ireland was much larger than at present, so that there is good *a priori* reason to anticipate a further reduction in the first-admission rate as time goes on.

and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. xvii

So far, therefore, as the first-admission rate can be taken as an index of the occurrence of fresh cases of insanity, the present circumstances, on the whole, afford no reason for taking a very gloomy view of the future, despite the steady growth of the numbers of the registered insane.

Proportion of Insane under care to General Population.

The following Table shows the Proportion of the insane under care per 100,000 of the Population estimated to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1912, with the average for each quinquennium:—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Insane under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.	Average of the Five year period.
1880.	5,202,848	12,982	250	268
1881.	5,145,770	13,326	259	
1882.	5,101,018	13,704	269	
1883.	5,028,811	13,981	278	
1884.	4,974,561	14,178	285	
1885.	4,938,588	14,307	290	312
1886.	4,905,805	14,590	297	
1887.	4,857,119	15,147	312	
1888.	4,801,312	15,551	324	
1889.	4,757,385	15,026	317	
1890.	4,717,959	16,251	344	368
1891.	4,680,376	16,288	347	
1892.	4,633,808	17,124	370	
1893.	4,607,462	17,278	375	
1894.	4,589,260	17,825	388	
1895.	4,569,936	18,357	403	433
1896.	4,542,061	18,964	418	
1897.	4,529,917	19,590	432	
1898.	4,518,478	20,204	449	
1899.	4,502,401	20,883	463	
1900.	4,483,501	21,160	474	499
1901.	4,447,685	21,630	486	
1902.	4,434,551	22,138	499	
1903.	4,417,757	22,794	516	
1904.	4,408,168	22,996	522	
1905.	4,399,308	23,285	531	541
1906.	4,397,571	23,534	538	
1907.	4,388,451	23,718	540	
1908.	4,384,864	23,931	546	
1909.	4,386,861	24,144	550	
1910.	4,385,621	24,394	556	567
1911.	4,383,608	24,655	562	
1912.	4,384,538	24,829	567	

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former Reports, as the population is estimated officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

From this Table it will be seen that the number of the insane under care has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 567 per 100,000 in 1912.

The average rate of increase for the past five years has been over 5 per annum, whereas the average rate during the entire period was almost 10 per annum.

Proportionate Distribution in Institutions.

The following Table shows that the ratio of the insane in District and Auxiliary Asylums to the total number under care has steadily increased since 1880, while the corresponding ratio in the case of Workhouses has continuously fallen.

Table showing the proportion per cent. of the total number of the insane under care in different Institutions at each quinquennial period since 1880 and in 1912 :—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District and Auxiliary Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880,	67	27	6
1885,	69	25	6
1890,	71	24	5
1895,	73	22	5
1900,	77	18	5
1905,	81	14	5
1910,	84	11	5
1912,	85	10	5

Admissions.

Table II. (Appendix A.) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1912 showed a decrease of 198 as compared with the numbers for the previous year—the admissions to District Asylums having decreased by 176 and those to Private Asylums by 23.

In 1881 the admissions to District Asylums numbered 2,502, and in 1912 they amounted to 3,509. In the case of the Private Asylums, the numbers for 1881 were 145, and in 1912 they had increased to 247. It will thus be seen that the increase in the last, as compared with the first year of that period, amounted in the case of the District Asylums to 40 per cent., and in the case of the Private Asylums to 70 per cent.

Transfers from Workhouses to Asylums.

During the year 1912, 673 cases were transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums—being 19.18 per cent. of the total number of admissions to the latter Institutions.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums, from 1890 to 1912, shows that over 18 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

[TABLE

and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. xix

TABLE showing the admissions to District and Auxiliary Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1912, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses:—

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890.	3,095	306	90	396	12.79
1891.	3,010	297	84	381	12.66
1892.	3,161	329	94	423	13.30
1893.	3,207	342	89	431	13.44
1894.	3,229	376	84	460	14.25
1895.	3,216	413	75	488	15.17
1896.	3,329	459	89	548	16.44
1897.	3,285	435	111	546	16.62
1898.	3,409	600	134	734	21.53
1899.	3,549	642	125	767	21.79
1900.	3,546	621	105	726	20.47
1901.	3,572	602	117	719	20.13
1902.	3,947	767	122	889	22.52
1903.	3,950	885	125	1,010	25.57
1904.	3,910	905	105	1,010	25.83
1905.	3,772	668	92	760	20.12
1906.	3,624	609	97	706	19.48
1907.	3,654	635	74	709	19.40
1908.	3,796	746	70	816	21.50
1909.	3,601	615	70	685	19.02
1910.	3,676	674	79	753	20.48
1911.	3,666	692	68	760	20.73
1912.	3,509	697	78	775	22.08
Total.	80,614	12,810	2,176	14,986	18.72

Sources of Maintenance.

The insane inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1912, were supported from the following sources. Of the 21,158 patients in District and Auxiliary Asylums, 861 contributed wholly or partly to their support; 267 criminal lunatics located in these Institutions were maintained out of State funds, and the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The 880 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; the 162 inmates of Dendrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 3,498 insane residents in Workhouses were supported entirely by the Poor Rate.

DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

STATISTICS, &c.

There are 24 District Asylums in addition to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, but Portrane is a second Asylum for the

same District as the Richmond, and it is, therefore, included under the statistics for the latter. A list of the District Asylums, giving the name of the Resident Medical Superintendent in each case, will be found in Appendix G.

A full report on the condition and management of each institution, and the treatment of the patients therein, will be found in Appendix F.

On the 31st December, 1912, there were in these institutions 21,158 patients (11,425 males and 9,733 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1911, were :—Males, 11,276; females, 9,604; total, 20,880; showing a total increase of 278 during the year 1912.

Table No. I. (Appendix B.) shows the population of each District and Auxiliary Asylum at the end of each quinquennium from 1880 to 1900, and on 31st December of each year from 1901 to 1912.

As shown by Table II. (Appendix B.) the daily average number resident in all these institutions during 1912 amounted to 20,997 (11,331 males and 9,666 females), as compared with 20,773 (11,177 males and 9,596 females) in 1911.

Table III. (Appendix B.) shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions numbered 3,509 (1,898 males and 1,611 females). Of these, 2,785 (1,449 males and 1,286 females) were admitted for the first time; while 774 (449 males and 325 females) had previously been under care.

District and Auxiliary Asylums.

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The following Table shows the first admissions and re-admissions to the District and Auxiliary Asylums during each year from 1880 to 1912, and the proportion in each case per 100,000 of the estimated population, with the average for each quinquennium.

Year.	First Admissions.			Average of the five year period.	Re-Admissions.			Average of the five year period.	Total Admitted.			Average of the five year period.
	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.			Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.			Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.		
1880.	1,925	37	41		441	8	10		2,366	45	61	
1881.	2,044	40			458	9			2,502	49		
1882.	2,137	42			508	10			2,645	52		
1883.	2,165	44			519	10			2,704	54		
1884.	2,209	44	46		527	11	12		2,738	55	66	
1885.	2,240	45			610	12			2,850	57		
1886.	2,140	44			606	12			2,746	56		
1887.	2,243	45			620	13			2,863	59		
1888.	2,190	46	62		631	12	16		2,821	58	66	
1889.	2,329	49			627	13			2,956	62		
1890.	2,451	52			644	14			3,095	66		
1891.	2,350	50			680	14			3,030	64		
1892.	2,415	52	67		786	17	17		3,181	69	74	
1893.	2,438	53			749	16			3,207	69		
1894.	2,448	53			751	17			3,229	70		
1895.	2,458	54			755	17			3,216	71		
1896.	2,654	56	66		765	17	18		3,328	73	86	
1897.	2,551	56			734	16			3,285	72		
1898.	2,678	59			793	18			3,469	77		
1899.	2,856	63			693	16			3,549	78		
1900.	2,771	62	66		775	17	17		3,546	79	83	
1901.	2,821	63			751	17			3,572	80		
1902.	3,173	72			774	17			3,947	89		
1903.	3,125	71			825	19			3,950	90		
1904.	3,103	71	66		807	18	17		3,910	89	86	
1905.	2,968	68			806	16			3,772	86		
1906.	2,763	63			761	17			3,524	80		
1907.	2,745	62			809	18			3,554	81		
1908.	3,069	70	62		729	17	17		3,798	87	83	
1909.	3,642	85			759	17			3,601	82		
1910.	2,644	65			732	17			3,576	82		
1911.	2,945	67			740	17			3,685	84		
1912.	2,735	62			774	16			3,509	80		

As this Table shows, the admissions during 1912 were lower than in any year since 1898.

In seventeen of the Asylums (Youghal Auxiliary being grouped as one with Cork), there was a decrease in the number of admissions as compared with 1911; in five Asylums (Portrane being grouped as one with Richmond) the numbers increased, while in one Asylum they were the same in both years.

Table XI. (Appendix B.) shows the authority for admission to District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,509), 1,147 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Statutory Regulations; 17 were transferred from Dundrum to the Asylums of their districts, and 51 were transferred from Prisons by Your Excellency's Order; 6 were admitted under the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91, 2,265 were committed as dangerous lunatics, under the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10; and 28 were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was 1,803, viz., 987 males and 816 females. Of these 1,414 (777 males and 637 females) were discharged recovered; showing a decrease of 84 on the number for the previous year. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 40·3, being ·4 per cent. lower than that for the previous year.

The numbers removed by friends or sent to workhouses amounted to 389 (210 males and 179 females), a decrease of 28 on the numbers for the previous year.

ESCAPES.

During the year four patients (all males) escaped, and were not re-taken, viz., one from Antrim, one from Belfast, one from Downpatrick, and one from Ennisorthy Asylum.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,424, viz.:—758 amongst the males and 666 amongst the females. This shows a decrease of 63 on the numbers for the previous year, the males having decreased by 1 and the females by 62. The general death-rate per cent. of the daily average number resident was 6·8, viz., 6·7 amongst the males, and 6·9 amongst the females. The general rate was ·4 per cent. lower than that for the previous year—the rate in the case of the males being ·1 lower, and in the case of the females ·7 lower. Three of the deaths were by suicide; five resulted from misadventure; and in one case a patient was killed by a fellow patient.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in each District Asylum during the years from 1903 to 1912 will

District and Auxiliary Asylums.

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be found in Table VIII. (Appendix B.). From this Table it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1912 was 9.8 per cent. in Antrim, and the lowest 4.4 per cent in Armagh Asylum. The highest rate was .8 per cent. lower than the corresponding rate in the previous year, which was 10.6 in the Downpatrick Asylum, while the lowest rate was .1 lower than that of the previous year, viz., 4.5 in the Waterford Asylum.

Table XIV. (Appendix B.) shows the causes of death in the District and Auxiliary Asylums, with the average ages at death, and the number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery or colitis, and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1912 :—

ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1912				Total.
	From Phthisis.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery or Colitis and Diarrhoea.	Number from other Causes.	
Antrim, ..	5	9	4	42	60
Armagh, ..	2	1	1	20	24
Ballinasloe, ..	24	—	4	57	85
Belfast, ..	14	16	—	89	119
Carlisle, ..	8	1	—	22	41
Castlebar, ..	15	—	1	32	48
Clonmel, ..	21	—	—	40	61
Cork, including Youghal Auxiliary.	27	5	3	87	122
Downpatrick, ..	9	5	—	35	49
Ennis, ..	9	—	—	17	26
Enniscorthy, ..	10	—	—	38	48
Kilkenny, ..	7	—	—	24	31
Killarney, ..	9	—	—	24	33
Letterkenny, ..	7	—	1	30	38
Limerick, ..	2	—	—	38	40
Londonderry, ..	12	—	—	33	45
Maryborough, ..	2	—	—	50	52
Monaghan, ..	9	—	—	53	62
Mullingar, ..	5	2	—	47	54
Omagh, ..	11	3	4	52	70
Richmond and Portlaoise.	47	37	1	136	221
Sligo, ..	15	1	—	46	62
Waterford ..	7	1	—	25	33
Total, ..	277	81	19	1,047	1,424

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year, from 1890 to 1912, and of these the number which resulted from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, and epilepsy :—

Year.	Cause of Death.			Other Causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Phthisis.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Epilepsy.		
1890, ..	255	26	55	600	936
1891, ..	215	22	43	608	888
1892, ..	259	21	72	643	995
1893, ..	306	27	52	691	1,076
1894, ..	324	28	64	692	1,108
1895, ..	257	39	58	579	933
1896, ..	255	34	59	578	926
1897, ..	343	42	51	655	1,091
1898, ..	339	41	49	676	1,105
1899, ..	321	50	44	717	1,132
1900, ..	349	40	56	829	1,274
1901, ..	313	47	54	843	1,257
1902, ..	349	44	66	867	1,326
1903, ..	368	52	52	917	1,389
1904, ..	418	56	71	904	1,449
1905, ..	407	55	56	932	1,450
1906, ..	370	54	87	946	1,457
1907, ..	400	74	63	949	1,486
1908, ..	372	46	63	936	1,417
1909, ..	350	79	79	1,034	1,542
1910, ..	313	59	54	1,053	1,479
1911, ..	330	46	50	1,061	1,487
1912, ..	277	81	64	1,002	1,424
Total,	7,490	1,063	1,362	18,712	28,627

AUTOPSIES.

In 167 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, as against 161 for the previous year. The number of these examinations, which decreased in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911, thus showed a slight increase last year.

In five Asylums, viz. :—Armagh, Carlow, Clonmel, Monaghan and Sligo, no *post-mortem* examinations were made during the year; while only one was made in each of the cases of Kilkenny and Killarney, and two each in Ballinasloe and Waterford Asylums.

RECOVERY AND DEATH RATES.

Table VI. (Appendix B.) shows the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1912, while Table VII. gives similar percentages, and also the percentage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the Asylums, from 1893 to 1912.

From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1912 was 40·3, viz., 40·9 amongst the males, and 39·5 amongst the females; while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 6·7, viz., 6·9 amongst the males, and 6·6 amongst the females.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

Table IV. (Appendix B.) shows the duration of disease on reception in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1913; Table V. the length of residence in Asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table IX. gives the ages of patients admitted, and recovered during the year, and also of those remaining at the end thereof; and Table X. the social condition as to marriage of the patients admitted during the year. Table XII. gives the assigned causes and associated factors of insanity; and Table XIII. the forms of insanity in the patients admitted during the year.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE, ETC., IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was nine, viz.:—three from suicide; five from misadventure, and one from injuries inflicted by a fellow patient. In the previous year the number was thirteen, viz., three from suicide, seven from misadventure, and three from injuries inflicted by fellow patients. In one of the cases of suicide in 1912, however, the injuries which caused death were inflicted by the patient cutting his throat prior to admission to the Asylum. The particulars of each of the eight cases which occurred in the Asylums during the year are as follow.

SUICIDES.

At *KENNIS ASYLUM*, on the 8th November, a male patient suddenly rushed towards the boundary wall, which he succeeded in scaling, and although immediately pursued by attendants, he outdistanced them, and plunging into an adjacent lake, was drowned before any effective steps could be taken to rescue him. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. They exonerated the staff from all blame in connection with the matter. The case was enquired into by us, and we found nothing calling for unfavourable comment as regards the treatment or supervision of the patient, as there was no indication in the history of his case that he harboured suicidal tendencies, or required to be kept under continuous supervision.

At *OMAGH ASYLUM*, on the 29th June, a male patient escaped, and notwithstanding that every effort was made to trace him, no tidings of him could be obtained until the 4th July, when his body was found hanging from a tree in the Asylum Cemetery, which is in the most secluded part of the grounds. The case was investigated by a Coroner's jury, who found that the cause of death was strangulation, self-inflicted, and they expressed the opinion that no blame attached to any of the officials in connection with the matter, an opinion in which we concurred, after an Inquiry on oath into the circumstances of the case.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

At *CLONMEL ASYLUM*, on the 6th March, a convalescent male patient, who was about to be discharged, made his escape, and in order to elude pursuit, endeavoured to swim across the River Suir, which flows past the Asylum estate, but as the river was in high flood at the time, he was carried away by the current,

and drowned when he had almost reached the further bank. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury exonerated the Asylum staff from all blame in the matter, a finding in which we concurred, as the result of an Inquiry on oath regarding the case.

At KILLARNEY ASYLUM, a male patient, who suffered from epilepsy, and was allowed a considerable amount of liberty between the seizures, made his escape on the evening of the 21st November, and although a search was instituted, he could not be traced until next morning, when his body was found on the railway line, close to the Asylum. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict returned that the patient died from shock and hæmorrhage, due to being accidentally run over by a train. The jury further expressed the opinion that there was no blame attached to any official in the Asylum in connection with the patient's escape. We also held an Inquiry on oath regarding the matter, as the result of which we arrived at the conclusion that there was some laxity on the part of the attendants in carrying out their instructions, and we recommended that the observation dormitory should always be in charge of an experienced attendant.

At LONDONDERRY ASYLUM, on the afternoon of the 24th October, a trusted male patient, who was employed in the painter's workshop, drank a quantity of methylated spirit, which he obtained by picking the lock of a press in which it was kept. He was discovered shortly afterwards in a comatose condition, and notwithstanding that he at once received skilful medical treatment, he never recovered consciousness, and died the same evening. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that he died from heart failure, caused by swallowing a quantity of methylated alcohol, aggravated by great distension of the stomach, and they expressed the opinion that no blame was attached to any member of the staff in connection with the matter, an opinion in which we concurred, as the result of an Inquiry on oath held by us regarding the circumstances of the case.

At the RICHMOND ASYLUM a male patient, who had been for some days under treatment for retention of urine, died on the 4th March, the immediate cause of death being pneumonia. A post-mortem examination of his body, however, revealed two small ruptures of the bladder. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. The case also formed the subject of an Inquiry on oath held by us, but we were unable to obtain any information as to how he sustained the ruptures of the bladder, as there was no evidence of his having met with any accident, or been ill-treated in such a manner as would account for them. Owing to the fact, however, that the disease which was the immediate cause of death, viz., pneumonia, was not diagnosed during the patient's life, we expressed regret in our report on the case that the method of treatment differed from that which would have been adopted had a correct diagnosis been made.

At PORTRANE ASYLUM, on the 10th October, a female patient, while taking supper, had a severe epileptic seizure, in consequence

of which some of the food obstructed the air passages, and the patient died from suffocation in a few minutes. A Coroner's inquest was not considered necessary in this case.

DEATH BY HOMICIDE.

At KILLARNEY ASYLUM, on the morning of the 20th October, a male patient, who was located in a dormitory with others, attacked a fellow patient with a chamber utensil, inflicting two extensive scalp wounds, and fracturing the temporal bone. The patient received appropriate medical treatment, but died twenty-four hours after receiving the injuries. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that death resulted from shock, due to a blood clot on the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull, sustained by being struck with a chamber utensil by a fellow patient. They expressed the opinion that the officials acted promptly and efficiently in dealing with the case, but that the number of night attendants was insufficient. We duly inquired into the matter, and found nothing calling for unfavourable comment, as there was no indication whatever in the history of the patient who committed the fatal assault that he harboured homicidal tendencies, or was unfit to be trusted in a dormitory with others. We, however, were of the opinion that the attendants committed an error of judgment in not summoning a medical officer immediately on the discovery being made that the patient was injured, although this did not affect the ultimate issue.

The patient who inflicted the fatal injuries was brought up for trial, and being found incapable of pleading, was ordered to be detained during Your Excellency's pleasure. He was thereupon removed to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic diseases which were reported in the different Asylums during the year :—

In ANTRIM ASYLUM there were four fatal cases of dysentery early in the year. Three cases of erysipelas and seven of influenza also occurred, but none of these ended fatally. The death-rate during the year was the highest of all the District Asylums, being 9.8 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

In ARMAGH ASYLUM the only zymotic disease recorded during the year was erysipelas, of which there were two fatal cases. The death-rate was the lowest of all the District Asylums, being only 4.4 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

In BALLINASLOE ASYLUM the death-rate continues to be low, having been only 5.9 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year, although, as is usually the case in this Asylum, the list of zymotic diseases which appeared is heavy. There were eleven cases of dysentery—four of them fatal; four cases of enteric fever—one of them fatal; and two of infective stomatitis, one of which was also fatal. The other zymotic diseases were thirty-eight cases of diarrhoea, twenty-one of tonsillitis (including eleven amongst the staff), five of erysipelas, and two of influenza, none of which ended fatally.

In BELFAST ASYLUM three patients suffered from erysipelas, five from cellulitis and nineteen from influenza, all of whom recovered. The death-rate in this Asylum was above the average, being 9.6 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

In CARLOW ASYLUM the only zymotic disease which appeared was one case of scarlatina, from which the patient recovered.

In CASTLEBAR ASYLUM four cases of erysipelas and one of dysentery occurred. There were also several sporadic cases of influenza and tonsillitis. None of the cases, however, proved fatal, and the death-rate was only 5.8 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

In CLONMEL ASYLUM two patients and four members of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, thirteen patients and two members of the staff by influenza, two patients by dysentery, and one by measles. All, however, recovered.

In CORK ASYLUM twelve patients and two members of the staff suffered from enteric fever during the year, and the disease proved fatal in the cases of four of the patients. There was also a case of diphtheria.

A complete Pasteurising plant has now been obtained for sterilizing the milk used in the Asylum.

The death-rate in this Institution and the Youghal Auxiliary combined was only 5.6 per cent. of the average number resident in 1913.

In the Youghal Auxiliary there were no cases of zymotic disease during the year.

In DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM there were two cases of erysipelas, one of enteric fever, and twenty of influenza (ten being amongst the staff) during the year, none of which ended fatally.

In ENNIS ASYLUM, as in 1911, the only zymotic disease recorded was influenza, which attacked twenty-six patients, all of whom recovered. The death-rate during the year was low, being only 5.4 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

In ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM also the only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, twelve cases of which appeared amongst the patients, and four amongst the staff. Five of the former proved fatal.

In KILKENNY ASYLUM also influenza was the only zymotic disease which appeared during the year. Twenty-five patients and sixteen members of the staff were attacked, with a fatal result in the cases of three of the patients.

In KILLARNEY ASYLUM there was one case of enteric fever and one of colitis, from which both of the patients who were attacked recovered. The death-rate was very low during the year, being only 5 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

District and Auxiliary Asylums.

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In **LETTERKENNY ASYLUM** four patients were attacked by erysipelas, and twenty-three by influenza. One of the latter succumbed to the disease. The death-rate during the year was only 5.2 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

In **LIMERICK ASYLUM** the only zymotic disease which appeared was one case of enteric fever, from which the patient recovered. The death-rate was only 5.8 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

In **LONDONDERRY ASYLUM**, as in 1911, two mild cases of erysipelas on the male side were the only cases of zymotic disease which occurred.

In **MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM** one fatal case of erysipelas on the male side was the only zymotic disease recorded during the year.

In **MONAGHAN ASYLUM** sixteen patients were attacked by influenza, which proved fatal in one case. There was also one case of enteric fever, from which the patient recovered.

In **MULLINGAR ASYLUM** enteric fever attacked five patients, all of whom recovered. The death-rate in this Asylum was below the average, being only 5.4 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

In **OMAGH ASYLUM** the serious outbreak of enteric fever referred to in our last Report subsided early in 1912, but a few sporadic cases of the disease occurred later, seven in all having been recorded during the year, three of which ended fatally. The other zymotic diseases which appeared were four cases of erysipelas, six of dysentery—one of which ended fatally—and two fatal cases of cellulitis.

In the **RICHMOND** and **PORTRANE ASYLUMS**, there were during the year four cases of enteric fever—three of which ended fatally; twenty-nine of dysentery—one of them fatal; twenty-one of erysipelas—three being fatal; and two of scarlet fever.

In **SLIGO ASYLUM** seven patients and three members of the staff were attacked during the year by scarlet fever, and one patient by erysipelas, all of whom recovered.

In **WATERFORD ASYLUM** an outbreak of influenza occurred in July and August, attacking seventy-one patients and thirteen members of the staff, all of whom, however, recovered. There were also two cases of enteric fever, from which the patients recovered. The death-rate in this Asylum continues to be much below the average, having been only 5.3 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the patients in District Asylums during the financial year ending 31st March, 1912, is shown in Table XV. (Appendix B).

From this table it will be seen that for the maintenance of an average number of 20,423 patients, including the repayments

in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, and other capital charges, a sum of £598,187 15s. 5d. was expended during the year.

Excluding the loan repayments above referred to, which amounted to £99,248 13s. 5d., the gross amount expended on the actual maintenance of patients was £498,939 2s. 0d.

The receipts during the year were as follows :—£393,134 0s. 2d. was paid out of Local Rates; the Government paid £173,688 4s. 11d. out of the Local Taxation Account, by way of Capitation Grant, in pursuance of the 58th Section (sub-section (2), (c)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and a further Government contribution amounting to £7,488 6s. 1d. was made in respect of the full cost of maintenance of Criminal Lunatics during the previous year, in pursuance of section 3 of the Act 1 Ed. VII., cap. 17. Sums amounting to £86 1s. 11d. in all were received from private sources in relief of the vote for the maintenance of such lunatics. Miscellaneous receipts, such as sales of farm and garden produce, sales of offal and old stores, fines on attendants, interest allowed by Bank, &c., produced £14,574 7s. 2d., while sums amounting to £14,417 2s. 1d. were contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their private property.

All the foregoing figures refer to the District Asylums, and do not take into account the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, which contained an average number of 405 patients during the year, and the receipts and expenditure on behalf of which are shown at foot of Table XV. (Appendix B.). When these are taken into consideration, the total expenditure on the District and Auxiliary Asylums, including the repayments of loans for building works, etc., amounts to £606,468 7s. 7d., and the net expenditure on maintenance, excluding the loan repayments referred to, amounts to £505,401 6s. 10d.

The addition of the sum levied off the Cork District for the Auxiliary Asylum (£6,653 9s. 4d.) raises the total amount paid out of local rates to £399,787 9s. 6d.; the addition of the Capitation Grant paid out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the patients in the Auxiliary (£1,826 10s. 8d.) raises the total amount of the Grant to £175,514 15s. 7d.; and the addition of the Miscellaneous Receipts in the case of the Auxiliary (£69 17s. 10d.) raises the total of these receipts to £14,644 5s.

As explained in our last Report, the amount available to credit of the Local Taxation Account, in the financial year 1910-11, was insufficient to meet the charges against it, and the payments thereout were consequently abated, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 58 (Sub-section 5) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. The amount available was again insufficient to meet the charges against the Account in the financial year 1911-12. The full amount of the Capitation Grant certified as payable in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics in all the District and Auxiliary Asylums during that year was £203,138 18s. 2d., but the actual sum paid in respect thereof was £175,514 15s. 7d., being an abatement at the rate of 13·6 per cent.

The Government contributions for each of the years from 1875 to 1911-12, during which the Government Grant has been in

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operation, together with the amounts paid out of local rates in respect of the District and Auxiliary Asylums, are shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Amount* of the Contribution towards the maintenance of the inmates in the District and Auxiliary Asylums of Ireland.				Daily Average Number Resident.
	From Government Sources.		From Local Rates.	Total.	
	Capitation Grant.	In respect of Criminal Lunatics.			
1875, . . .	£6,948	£—	£140,460	£147,408	7,392
1876, . . .	77,807	—	108,618	186,425	7,346
1877, . . .	80,880	—	180,005	260,885	8,102
1878, . . .	82,054	—	†	†	8,308
1879, . . .	84,810	—	108,184	192,994	8,423
1880, . . .	85,841	—	108,304	194,145	8,545
1881, . . .	87,220	—	125,679	212,899	8,794
1882, . . .	89,425	—	114,938	204,363	9,170
1883, . . .	92,827	—	123,679	216,506	9,495
1884, . . .	94,500	—	121,321	215,821	9,619
1885, . . .	98,808	—	110,008	208,816	9,781
1886, . . .	99,930	—	93,788	193,718	9,906
1887, . . .	101,950	—	104,238	206,188	10,360
1888, . . .	106,096	—	101,070	207,166	10,601
1889, . . .	100,118	—	131,158	231,276	11,010
1890, . . .	112,211	—	128,358	240,569	11,297
1891, . . .	111,090	—	146,351	257,441	11,644
1892, . . .	112,039	—	148,042	260,081	11,858
1893, . . .	119,721	—	162,838	282,559	12,807
1894, . . .	122,449	—	183,001	305,450	13,604
1895, . . .	124,366	—	164,880	289,246	13,082
1896, . . .	130,053	—	176,385	306,438	13,781
1897, . . .	137,611	—	189,815	327,426	14,240
1898, . . .	143,538	—	216,742	360,280	15,019
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March	516	—	110,249	110,765	—
1899-1900, . . .	133,467	—	211,502	344,969	15,785
1900-1901, . . .	160,382	—	300,800	461,182	16,283
1901-1902, . . .	165,826	—	409,056	574,882	16,796
1902-1903, . . .	171,608	—	363,798	535,406	17,428
1903-1904, . . .	176,034	3,446	320,669	499,149	18,060
1904-1905, . . .	181,750	5,110	382,606	569,466	18,576
1905-1906, . . .	184,078	11,145	380,196	565,319	18,947
1906-1907, . . .	185,060	10,990	323,322	519,372	19,349
1907-1908, . . .	180,818	7,873	511,394	699,085	19,696
1908-1909, . . .	193,294	7,097	581,551	781,942	19,953
1909-1910, . . .	197,465	7,563	947,807	1,152,835	20,293
1910-1911, . . .	211,088	7,413	584,182	792,683	20,517
1911-1912, . . .	175,515	7,468	329,767	512,750	20,528

* The amounts are given in round numbers—fractions of £1 being excluded.

† The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

As stated in previous reports, the Asylum accounts before the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, came into operation, did not include loan repayments and, therefore, prior to the year 1900-1, the amount shown in the fourth column of above Table only represents the amount paid out of local rates towards the actual maintenance of the patients, excluding the cost of land, buildings, etc.

The amounts paid out of local rates do not, however, afford an exact indication of the actual expenditure from year to year, as the sum required to be levied in any one year is affected by the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning thereof.

Save in exceptional cases, when the cost of small works is defrayed out of money provided for current expenditure, the actual sum expended on building works, purchase of land, &c., the cost of which is met by a loan obtained for the purpose in each case, does not appear in Table XV.; as it is only when these loans come under repayment that such works involve an outlay of Asylum Funds.

AVERAGE COST.

Table XVI. (Appendix B.) shows the average cost per patient under the different heads of expenditure, in each of the Asylums. From this Table it will be seen that the averages per patient for all the Asylums for the year 1911-12 were as follow:—

	District Asylum.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1. Average cost, including charges in respect of buildings, land, &c.—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure	29 5 10	20 8 11
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts.	27 17 5	20 5 6
2. Average cost, excluding charges in respect of buildings, land, &c., i.e., cost of maintenance only—		
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments.	24 8 7	15 19 1
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments and receipts from miscellaneous sources.	23 14 4	15 15 8
(c.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, receipts from miscellaneous sources, and receipts on behalf of paying patients.	23 0 3	15 15 8

These figures show an increase in the case of both District and Auxiliary Asylums, as compared with the amounts for the previous year, which were as follow:—

	District Asylum.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1 (a.)	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(b.)	29 4 4	19 10 6
2 (a.)	27 15 10	19 5 9
(b.)	24 8 11	14 18 11
(c.)	23 11 9	14 14 2
(c.)	22 18 5	14 14 2

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The increase in the gross cost (1 (a)) in the case of the District Asylums amounted to 1s. 6d., and in the net cost (2 (c)) to 1s. 10d. per patient.

The highest gross average cost per patient in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of the Richmond and Portrane Asylums, where it amounted to £26 3s. 3d., and the highest net average, excluding loan repayments and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was in the case of the Kilkenny Asylum, where the amount was £26 16s. 6d.

The lowest gross average cost in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of Castlebar Asylum, in which the amount was £21 17s. 1d.; and the lowest net average, excluding loan repayments, and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was also in Castlebar Asylum, the amount being £17 19s. 5d.

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head for all the Asylums, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1911-12, as compared with 1910-11:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.	Average cost per patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.							
	District Asylums.				Tongahill Auxiliary Asylum.			
	Year 1910-1911.	Year 1911-1912.	Year 1910-1911.	Year 1911-1912.	Year 1910-1911.	Year 1911-1912.	Year 1910-1911.	Year 1911-1912.
Loan repayments,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and wages,	4 17 10	4 17 7	4 13 7	4 9 9	—	—	—	—
Superannuation,	5 4 8	5 4 8	5 13 16	5 10 3	—	—	—	—
Provisions and groceries,	6 12 5	6 14 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines, spirits, and beer,	3 12 1	3 15 3	6 11 7	7 1 8	—	—	—	—
Tobacco and snuff,	0 1 7	0 1 8	6 3 5	6 0 8	—	—	—	—
Medicines and medical and surgical appliances,	0 3 2	0 3 2	6 3 3	6 2 8	—	—	—	—
Clothing,	0 3 0	0 3 4	6 0 10	6 1 2	—	—	—	—
Bedding,	1 10 5	1 6 4	6 3 9	1 6 1	—	—	—	—
Furniture,	6 12 6	6 15 5	6 7 8	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel and light,	0 5 11	0 5 8	6 5 16	6 1 4	—	—	—	—
Washing materials,	2 8 8	2 8 11	1 12 1	1 17 1	—	—	—	—
Water supply,	0 5 0	0 5 11	6 2 7	6 4 8	—	—	—	—
Farm and garden expenses,	0 4 4	0 4 8	6 4 11	6 5 5	—	—	—	—
Repairs and alterations,	1 7 1	1 7 5	6 15 3	1 9 1	—	—	—	—
Stationery, printing, and advertising,	1 1 11	1 2 4	6 9 8	6 7 8	—	—	—	—
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurances,	0 3 9	0 3 10	6 9 11	6 2 2	—	—	—	—
Incidental expenses (including postage),	0 3 7	0 4 0	6 4 4	6 2 0	—	—	—	—
Incidental expenses (including postage),	0 6 10	0 5 9	6 2 2	6 2 2	—	—	—	—
Total average cost of patients maintained in workhouses under Act 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 2.	15 5 1	15 7 4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gross Total,	29 4 4	29 8 10	19 10 6	20 5 11	—	—	—	—
Total excluding Loan Repayments,	24 8 11	24 8 7	14 15 12	15 19 1	—	—	—	—
Net average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients, and as casual receipts,	1 8 6	1 8 5	6 4 9	6 2 5	—	—	—	—
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, including Loan Repayments,	27 15 10	27 17 5	20 5 9	20 6 8	—	—	—	—
Do., excluding do.,	25 15 5	25 0 5	14 14 2	15 15 8	—	—	—	—

ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XVIII. (Appendix B.) shows the quantity of land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilised in the year 1912.

In only one case during the year was an addition made to the farms attached to these Institutions, viz.—at Ballinasloe Asylum, where 21 additional acres were acquired, thus increasing the total acreage at all the District and Auxiliary Asylums from 3,863 acres and 16 perches to 3,884 acres and 16 perches.

The receipts and expenditure on behalf of the Asylum farms are shown in Table XVII (Appendix B.), from which it will be seen that a net profit of £16,617 4s. 0d. was made on the working of these farms during the financial year 1911-12.

ACCOMMODATION.

The following are the details of the works recently carried out, in progress, or urgently required at the various Asylums:—

ANTRIM ASYLUM.—We have to repeat the remark made in our Report for 1911 that no additions or alterations were made at this Asylum during the year, notwithstanding that further accommodation is required, as the institution is now overcrowded.

ARMACH ASYLUM.—An emergency exit from the attic story of the new hospital, to the necessity for which attention has been called in previous Reports, has at length been provided. A new heating system has also been installed in this hospital; improvements have been made in the laundry, and in the bathing arrangements, but no steps have yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation for patients, which is so much required.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.—The Committee of Management have decided to relieve the great overcrowding in this Asylum somewhat by the erection of temporary buildings to provide sleeping accommodation for about 100 patients, but this will only go a short way towards meeting the present needs of the Institution.

BELFAST ASYLUM.—The erection of the various buildings comprised in the villa Colony Asylum at Purdysburn is still making satisfactory progress, and the following buildings have recently been completed, viz.:—the hospital, acute villa, observation villa, administrative block, laundry, stores, workshops, and four more villas of ordinary type.

CARLOW ASYLUM.—The Committee of Management have decided to provide further sanitary accommodation in some of the wards, the necessity for which was pointed out in our last Report. A cottage has been erected for the Land Steward, but no steps have yet been taken to provide the further accommodation required for patients.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.—No definite steps have yet been taken to provide the further accommodation which is so urgently required at this Asylum, although the Committee of Management have had the matter under consideration. The new sewage disposal scheme referred to in previous Reports has not yet been completed.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.—The male dining hall has been enlarged and improved, and the male attendants' dining-room has also been remodelled. As stated in previous Reports, the lower story of the male house is altogether unsuited for the accommodation of the insane. We have pointed out to the Committee of Management that a suitable Mortuary is much required.

CORK ASYLUM.—No steps have yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation for patients which, as pointed out in previous Reports, is urgently required at this Asylum. The overcrowding has been slightly relieved by the removal of a number of dividing walls, and thus converting small rooms and corridors into large dayrooms and dormitories.

Several shelters for patients have been erected on the recreation grounds.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.—Some shelters for patients have been erected on the recreation grounds at this Asylum also, together with a grain store.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.—As stated in our last Report, this Asylum, unlike the great majority of Irish District Asylums, possesses ample accommodation for the insane poor of the County, and no structural works were required during the year.

ENNIS ASYLUM.—No progress has been made with the proposal to establish an Auxiliary Asylum in the workhouse building at Tulla, owing to difficulties having arisen as regards its administration. Meanwhile the Ennis Asylum remains in the overcrowded condition described in previous Reports. The dining hall and stores also stand in need of enlargement, and improvements are required in the laundry and heating system, and in the sanitary and bathing accommodation. The new sewerage system has now been completed, and some improvements have been made in the gas house.

ENNISGOORTHY ASYLUM.—The extension of the laundry at this Asylum, referred to in previous Reports, has now been carried out, and additional machinery has been installed therein.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.—The alterations and extensions in the new annex have now been completed, and an alteration has been made in the accommodation of the main Asylum by transferring to the female side a division which was previously occupied by males.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.—The proposed shelter for patients which was referred to in our last Report has now been erected in the male airing court. The need of additional land for the employment and recreation of the patients still exists.

LEITRICKENNY ASYLUM.—A disinfecting apparatus has been provided at this Asylum, in accordance with the recommendation made in our last Report.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.—No definite steps have yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation so long required at this

Asylum, or to remodel the front wings and enlarge the Roman Catholic Chapel and dining halls, or to reconstruct the general bathrooms, as recommended for many years past. The only important building works carried out during the year were the erection of a farm attendant's cottage on the outside farm, and of over 700 feet of boundary and other walls.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.—The only new structural work carried out at this Asylum during the year was the erection of a coal-store at Gransha. As pointed out in past Reports, the old buildings at the main Asylum are quite unsuited for the treatment of recent and acute cases, and the administrative departments are antiquated and inadequate.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.—No important structural works were required at this Asylum during the year.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.—The question of providing additional accommodation for the district which this Asylum serves formed the subject of an Inquiry held by us in May last, as the result of which an application has been made to the Local Government Board to set the Cootehill Workhouse free for the purpose of converting it into an Auxiliary Asylum, under the provisions of the 76th Section of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. Meanwhile the remodelling and enlargement of the administrative departments and the provision of telephonic communication between the various buildings, the necessity for which was dwelt on in past Reports, remain in abeyance.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.—No steps have yet been taken to provide additional accommodation at this Asylum, the necessity for which has been pointed out in previous Reports. The only important work carried out during the year was the laying down of a fire main at the Petitswood block and farmyard.

OMAGH ASYLUM.—The reconstruction of the greater part of the sewerage system at this asylum, which was referred to in our last Report, has now been completed. The water supply has been increased by boring an artesian well, and new recreation grounds, with a cinder track, have been formed. No steps have, however, yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation for patients, the necessity for which has been pointed out in previous Reports.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.—The new buildings referred to in previous Reports, and which were formally opened by Your Excellency on the 20th June, 1912, are now fully occupied, and afford admirable accommodation for the treatment of the sick, infirm, and newly-admitted cases. A bakery has been erected, and equipped with the most modern machinery. The electric light installation has been completed; the male dining hall has been tiled; two steam boilers have been erected at the Grangegorman annexe, and a considerable number of the walks and paths around the grounds have been concreted. Extensive alterations and improvements are also being made in the stores department.

PORTRANE ASYLUM.—A block of six cottages, four for farm workers and two for attendants, has been erected at this Asylum. A new fire station, for the storage of all fire appliances, has also been erected, and a considerable section of wall has been built round the recreation grounds.

SLIGO ASYLUM.—The Committee of Management have still under consideration the question of improving the pressure of water at this Asylum, in order to cope with any outbreak of fire which may occur. No steps have, however, been taken to provide the additional accommodation, the necessity for which has been pointed out in so many previous Reports.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.—During the year an auxiliary pump and pump-house have been erected at this Asylum, and also a bay barn and a boundary wall at the farm.

A new exercise ground, with veranda shelters, has been laid out for the males, and alterations and improvements are being made in the laundry. The Committee of Management have had under consideration the question of the installation of an electric plant for lighting and power purposes.

The dayroom accommodation having become inadequate owing to the increase in the number of patients, we have called the attention of the Committee to the necessity for extending it, and also to the advisability of providing a general bathroom on the male side, and extending the stores.

PROSECUTION.

In only one case during the year was it deemed necessary to take legal proceedings against an attendant for ill-treating a patient. In this case, which occurred in Castlebar Asylum, the attendant, while on night duty on the morning of the 18th March, burned the patient (a female) in three places—two on the left thigh and one on the abdomen—with a poker which she heated for the purpose. Legal proceedings were instituted, and the attendant was returned for trial, but left the country before the Assizes came on. She was, however, subsequently arrested in South Wales, and on being brought up at the ensuing Assizes, was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for 18 months, with hard labour. The other two attendants who were on duty on the female side at the time the patient was burned have since been dismissed. An inquiry was held by us into the circumstances of the case, as the result of which we made certain recommendations to the Committee of Management regarding the constitution and control of the night staff, and the training of the staff generally.

THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

The number of patients resident in Dundrum Asylum at the end of 1912 was 162, viz., 141 males and 21 females, as compared with 147 males and 21 females at the end of 1911—thus showing a decrease of 15 patients during the year 1912.

The admissions (32) during 1912 showed a decrease of 5 on the number for the previous year, while the discharges numbered 24, being 2 less than in the previous year.

There were 4 deaths in 1912, as compared with 1 in 1911.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year 1912:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1912, ..	147	21	168
Admitted during the Year 1912, ..	19	3	22
Total under treatment during Year,	166	24	190
Discharged recovered, or not insane, ..	7	2	9
Discharged improved,	13	1	14
Do., not improved,	1	—	1
Died,	4	—	4
Escaped,	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1913,	141	21	162

Of the 22 cases admitted, 12 were found insane on arraignment; 1 was found guilty, but insane when the offence with which he was charged was committed; and 9 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the Asylum.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follows:—109 (93 males and 16 females), were found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading; 28 (26 males and 2 females) were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or a special verdict of guilty but insane was returned; while 25 (22 males and 3 females) were certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude.

The general health of the patients has been good, and no suicide, serious casualty, or escape occurred during the year.

The net average cost of maintenance during the financial year 1911-12 was £43 4s. 1d. per patient, as compared with £43 0s. 1d. in the previous year—showing an increase of 4s.

We regret to record the death, during the year, of the Assistant Resident Medical Officer, Dr. Geoffrey Scroope, whose zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his duties since his appointment evoked our highest commendation. He has been succeeded by Dr. Gervase Scroope.

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, will be found in Appendix C.

Table II. (Appendix C.) shows the various offences with which the patients were charged; Table III. shows the ages of the patients; Table IV., the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of; Table V., the forms of insanity in those admitted during the year; Table VI., their social condition as to marriage; Table VII., their previous occupations; Table

VIII., the daily average number employed; Table IX., the numbers attending Divine Service, etc.; and Tables X., XI., and XII. give details of the finances of the institution.

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1913, the pauper lunatics in Irish workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th Sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 2,493, viz.:—934 males and 1,559 females.

On the 1st January, 1912, the numbers were:—Males, 972; females, 1,585: total, 2,557—showing a total decrease of 64, the males having decreased by 38, and the females by 26 during the year.

The continued decrease in the number of the insane inmates of these institutions is satisfactory.

The number in each of the Unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix E., which includes the 77 cases referred to below.

The following table shows the number of the insane boarded out in workhouses in pursuance of the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of the respective Asylums and the Poor Law Guardians:—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1912.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim, ..	Ballymena, ..	26	—	26
Belfast, ..	Ballymena, ..	9	37	46
Ennis, ..	Ennis, ..	4	—	4
Londonderry, ..	Limavady, ..	—	1	1
	Total, ..	39	38	77

The reports on the lunatic wards of some of the workhouses visited during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

THOMAS I. CONSIDINE,

WILLIAM R. DAWSON,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR IN LUNACY,

FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN,

25th day of June, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant (No. 210), forwarding, for submission to the Lord Chancellor, the Sixty-second Annual Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics, Ireland.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. COLLES.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

Private Asylums and Institutions.

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THE REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON

THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VIC.,
CAP. 123, AND MENTAL HOSPITALS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL
OF ABERDEEN,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE IGNATIUS
JOHN O'BRIEN,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our Report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements referred to. We have, therefore, the honour of addressing this portion of our Report, together with Appendix D, and the part of Appendix F which relates to the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

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In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able, or whose friends are able, to contribute towards their maintenance is provided—

(1.) In licensed houses, of which there are twelve.

(2.) In establishments which may be denominated mental hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz. :—Bloomfield; St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmundsbury; St. Vincent's; and the Stewart Institution.

(3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

The number of licensed houses and mental hospitals continues the same as at the date of the last Report.

On 1st January, 1913, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and mental hospitals was 880, of whom 388 were males, and 492 females. These figures show a total decrease of 26 on the number resident on 1st January, 1912—the males and females having each decreased by 18.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of these institutions during the year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1912,	401	505	906
Admitted during 1912,	120	127	247
Discharged during 1912,	104	108	212
Died during 1912,	29	32	61
Escaped during 1912,	—	—	—
Remaining on the 1st January, 1913,	388	492	880

Table No. 1 (Appendix D.) shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1912. From this table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1912 it had increased to 880—an increase of 258 in thirty-two years, or an average increase of slightly over 8 per annum.

The admissions during 1912 showed a total decrease of 22, as compared with the number for 1911, the males having decreased by 5, and the females by 17.

Private Asylums and Institutions.

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The following table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing first admissions from re-admissions:—

YEARS.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880.	130	36	166
1881.	122	23	145
1882.	127	46	173
1883.	103	32	135
1884.	126	36	162
1885.	136	35	172
1886.	161	40	201
1887.	139	48	187
1888.	108	38	146
1889.	129	36	165
1890.	118	29	147
1891.	132	35	167
1892.	115	45	160
1893.	122	38	160
1894.	123	39	162
1895.	137	41	178
1896.	134	60	194
1897.	148	59	207
1898.	160	42	202
1899.	156	46	202
1900.	159	49	208
1901.	153	56	209
1902.	188	49	237
1903.	194	43	237
1904.	161	64	225
1905.	185	63	248
1906.	208	49	257
1907.	213	63	276
1908.	209	60	269
1909.	178	80	258
1910.	208	62	270
1911.	204	65	269
1912.	194	53	247

As this Table shows, the first admissions and re-admissions both decreased in 1912—the decrease in the former amounting to 10 and in the latter to 12. The total admissions were less than in any year since 1904.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year was 41.3, as compared with 34.9 in the previous year, while the percentage of deaths on the approximate average number resident was 6.8, as compared with 6.1 in 1911.

VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

As stated in previous Reports, a number of the Asylums receive patients who enter voluntarily under conditions laid down by us. The majority of these cases only remain for a short time, as they cannot be detained after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. On the 31st December last the total number of such voluntary boarders resident in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane was 30, viz. :—19 males and 11 females.

as compared with 26 (14 males and 12 females) on the 31st December, 1911. During the year 1912, 75 voluntary boarders (69 males and 6 females) were admitted; 69 (62 males and 7 females) left; and 2 males died.

SUICIDE.

All the deaths during the year resulted from natural causes, save in one case where the fatal termination was by suicide. In this case, which occurred at Farnham House, a male patient died on the 19th September as the result of taking an over-dose of veronal on the 17th idem. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient died "from narcotic poisoning caused by an over-dose of veronal accidentally taken by deceased himself." An inquiry regarding the case was held by this Department, and, although we did not concur with the Coroner's jury as to the accidental character of the death, we found nothing calling for unfavourable comment as regards the supervision or treatment of the patient, there having been no indication in the history of the case that the patient harboured suicidal tendencies, whilst he was so far convalescent that he was trusted to go into the city daily. No blame could, therefore, in our opinion, be attached to any of the staff in connection with the matter.

Table No. II. (Appendix D.) shows the number remaining in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane at the end of 1911 and 1912, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year 1912; Table No. IV., the assigned causes and associated factors of insanity in the patients admitted during the year; Table No. V., the forms of insanity in the cases admitted during the year; Table No. VI., the ages of the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. VII., their social condition as to marriage; and Table No. VIII., their previous professions or occupations.

The reports on the inspection of these licensed houses and other institutions will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's
obedient Servants,

THOMAS I. CONSIDINE,
WILLIAM R. DAWSON,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of the Insane under

YEAR.	District and Auxiliary Asylums.			Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880 ..	4,685	3,982	8,667	140	37	177	236	386	622
1881 ..	4,860	4,118	8,978	144	29	173	238	397	635
1882 ..	5,022	4,249	9,271	144	29	173	254	396	650
1883 ..	5,196	4,346	9,542	139	33	172	247	389	636
1884 ..	5,322	4,365	9,687	146	32	178	244	395	639
1885 ..	5,402	4,470	9,872	144	29	173	243	389	632
1886 ..	5,493	4,584	10,077	139	33	172	233	369	602
1887 ..	5,734	4,765	10,499	140	29	169	239	386	625
1888 ..	5,888	4,937	10,825	140	28	168	240	361	601
1889 ..	6,037	5,143	11,180	146	30	176	259	372	631
1890 ..	6,194	5,294	11,488	150	29	179	263	369	632
1891 ..	6,359	5,374	11,733	124	19	143	266	366	632
1892 ..	6,601	5,532	12,133	128	21	149	275	369	644
1893 ..	6,818	5,616	12,434	130	26	156	281	361	642
1894 ..	7,002	5,769	12,771	140	21	161	293	353	646
1895 ..	7,287	6,045	13,332	140	23	163	306	358	663
1896 ..	7,580	6,361	14,041	145	20	165	318	358	676
1897 ..	7,945	6,653	14,598	150	20	170	325	366	691
1898 ..	8,323	6,966	15,289	148	21	169	327	387	714
1899 ..	8,607	7,302	15,909	141	21	162	318	381	699
1900 ..	8,912	7,492	16,404	140	22	162	325	384	709
1901 ..	9,153	7,747	16,880	146	24	170	323	409	732
1902 ..	9,508	8,072	17,580	149	20	169	335	410	745
1903 ..	9,791	8,303	18,094	133	20	153	341	432	773
1904 ..	10,089	8,526	18,615	139	20	159	351	443	794
1905 ..	10,341	8,716	19,057	137	23	160	379	439	818
1906 ..	10,452	8,854	19,306	140	22	162	390	455	845
1907 ..	10,509	9,002	19,511	136	22	158	394	476	870
1908 ..	10,753	9,285	20,038	144	24	168	386	477	863
1909 ..	10,937	9,333	20,270	151	23	174	387	514	901
1910 ..	11,099	9,504	20,603	148	20	168	409	500	909
1911 ..	11,276	9,604	20,880	147	21	168	401	505	906
1912 ..	11,425	9,733	21,158	141	21	162	388	492	880

* The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain patients located (under sec. 9 of the Act 33 & 39
 † These cases were not

APP. A.]

General Tables.

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A.

care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1912.

Workhouse.*			Persons.			Single Children and other Persons in Workhouse,†			Total.			Year.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1,414	2,069	3,513	2	1	3	-	-	-	6,477	6,505	12,982	1880
1,389	2,160	3,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,622	6,704	13,326	1881
1,390	2,220	3,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,810	6,894	13,704	1882
1,428	2,293	3,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,010	6,971	13,981	1883
1,457	2,216	3,673	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,170	7,008	14,178	1884
1,438	2,192	3,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,227	7,080	14,307	1885
1,471	2,267	3,738	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,337	7,253	14,590	1886
1,501	2,352	3,853	1	-	1	-	-	-	7,615	7,533	15,147	1887
1,583	2,374	3,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,851	7,700	15,551	1888
1,600	2,438	4,038	1	-	1	-	-	-	8,043	7,983	16,026	1889
1,566	2,395	3,961	2	-	2	-	-	-	8,165	8,080	16,251	1890
1,656	2,524	4,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,405	8,283	16,688	1891
1,701	2,497	4,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,705	8,419	17,124	1892
1,718	2,323	4,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,947	8,329	17,276	1893
1,686	2,390	4,076	-	1	1	-	-	-	9,121	8,534	17,655	1894
1,734	2,388	4,112	1	-	1	47	39	86	9,504	8,853	18,357	1895
1,636	2,336	3,992	-	-	-	45	47	92	9,824	9,142	18,966	1896
1,657	2,373	4,030	1	2	3	49	49	98	10,137	9,465	19,602	1897
1,674	2,395	4,069	2	-	2	48	43	91	10,322	9,782	20,104	1898
1,634	2,355	3,989	1	-	1	53	48	103	10,756	10,107	20,863	1899
1,590	2,215	3,805	-	-	-	47	42	89	11,014	10,155	21,169	1900
1,600	2,186	3,746	-	-	-	55	47	102	11,217	10,413	21,630	1901
1,458	2,081	3,539	-	-	-	53	52	105	11,500	10,635	22,135	1902
1,479	2,181	3,660	-	-	-	59	55	114	11,803	10,991	22,794	1903
1,267	2,053	3,320	-	-	-	54	54	108	11,900	11,096	22,996	1904
1,264	1,951	3,215	-	-	-	63	52	115	12,184	11,181	23,365	1905
1,210	1,918	3,128	-	-	-	62	51	113	12,254	11,300	23,554	1906
1,167	1,886	3,053	-	-	-	68	58	126	12,274	11,444	23,718	1907
999	1,724	2,723	-	-	-	73	66	139	12,355	11,576	23,931	1908
1,014	1,641	2,655	-	-	-	75	71	146	12,582	11,582	24,164	1909
975	1,596	2,571	-	-	-	75	70	145	12,704	11,690	24,394	1910
972	1,585	2,557	-	-	-	72	72	144	12,868	11,787	24,655	1911
934	1,559	2,493	-	-	-	74	72	146	12,962	11,877	24,839	1912

* Includes persons in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the District Asylums, included prior to 1885.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1912.

YEARS.	DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881,	1,306	1,196	2,502	51	84	145
1882,	1,487	1,268	2,645	89	84	178
1883,	1,435	1,349	2,704	58	77	185
1884,	1,519	1,217	2,735	78	86	169
1885,	1,475	1,374	2,830	91	81	172
1886,	1,531	1,215	2,748	69	72	141
1887,	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888,	1,518	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889,	1,491	1,465	2,955	86	79	185
1890,	1,543	1,452	3,005	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1881 to 1890.	1,493	1,298	2,782	77	80	157
1891,	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892,	1,738	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893,	1,785	1,472	3,207	77	88	160
1894,	1,798	1,503	3,229	91	71	162
1895,	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896,	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	00	194
1897,	1,796	1,489	3,285	102	106	207
1898,	1,877	1,592	3,459	96	106	202
1899,	1,920	1,629	3,549	105	97	202
1900,	1,945	1,601	3,546	104	104	208
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1891 to 1900.	1,768	1,506	3,302	85	89	164
1901,	1,936	1,616	3,572	100	100	209
1902,	2,156	1,791	3,947	118	115	237
1903,	2,140	1,810	3,950	115	122	237
1904,	2,117	1,790	3,910	95	130	225
1905,	2,087	1,685	3,772	117	181	243
1906,	1,980	1,548	3,534	125	132	257
1907,	1,958	1,616	3,554	114	162	276
1908,	1,970	1,819	3,798	138	136	269
1909,	2,033	1,588	3,601	115	143	258
1910,	1,959	1,624	3,576	130	140	270
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1901 to 1910.	2,029	1,691	3,720	118	132	248
1911,	1,990	1,859	3,845	125	144	269
1912,	1,868	1,811	3,569	120	127	247

[illegible]

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1.—Effect of the Number of Experiments on the Region of Peak Discharge and Maximum Current (including those conducted in Washington under the title of the act of 1916 and 1917, p. 477).

Year	Country	AgeGroup	Gender	Event	Date	Location	Coach	Time		Rank	Notes	Status	Remarks	Referee	Observer	Timekeeper	Announcer
								Start	End								
2000	USA	18-24	M	100m	10/01/00	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2001	USA	18-24	M	100m	09/01/01	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2002	USA	18-24	M	100m	08/01/02	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2003	USA	18-24	M	100m	07/01/03	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2004	USA	18-24	M	100m	06/01/04	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2005	USA	18-24	M	100m	05/01/05	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2006	USA	18-24	M	100m	04/01/06	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2007	USA	18-24	M	100m	03/01/07	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2008	USA	18-24	M	100m	02/01/08	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2009	USA	18-24	M	100m	01/01/09	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2010	USA	18-24	M	100m	12/01/10	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2011	USA	18-24	M	100m	11/01/11	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2012	USA	18-24	M	100m	10/01/12	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2013	USA	18-24	M	100m	09/01/13	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2014	USA	18-24	M	100m	08/01/14	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2015	USA	18-24	M	100m	07/01/15	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2016	USA	18-24	M	100m	06/01/16	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2017	USA	18-24	M	100m	05/01/17	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2018	USA	18-24	M	100m	04/01/18	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2019	USA	18-24	M	100m	03/01/19	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2020	USA	18-24	M	100m	02/01/20	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2021	USA	18-24	M	100m	01/01/21	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2022	USA	18-24	M	100m	12/01/22	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2023	USA	18-24	M	100m	11/01/23	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2024	USA	18-24	M	100m	10/01/24	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2025	USA	18-24	M	100m	09/01/25	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2026	USA	18-24	M	100m	08/01/26	Atlanta	Tommy Smith	10.00	10.00	1	World Record	Gold	USA	John Smith	John Doe	John Doe	John Doe
2027	USA	18-24	M	100m	07/01/27												

[illegible]

APPENDIX B

Workweeks under the 40 hr. of the 48, 40 & 36 Hr. a 40 hr. at the end of each Spangnum from 1925 to 1935, and on the 40 hr. of December of each Year from 1925 to 1935, inclusive.

Year	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1925	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1926	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1927	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1928	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1929	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1930	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1931	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1932	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1933	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1934	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1935	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

* Based on 40-hour week.

APP. B.]

District and Auxiliary Asylums.

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TABLE II.—Showing for each District and Auxiliary Asylum the Counties and County Boroughs comprised in the Asylum District; the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1912; and the Daily Average Number resident in 1911 and 1912.

ASYLUM.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Asylum District.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1912.			Daily Average Number resident during 1911.			Daily Average Number resident during 1912.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim.	Antrim.	357	360	613	333	354	617	357	355	615
Armagh.	Armagh.	235	262	547	276	266	538	274	263	547
Belfast.	Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough.	826	885	1,659	879	866	1,625	883	883	1,629
Belfast.	Belfast, Co. Borough.	663	665	1,363	686	685	1,315	685	686	1,343
Callow.	Callow, Kildare.	387	333	559	387	333	559	370	336	559
Castles.	Mayo.	522	367	829	523	392	813	527	364	821
Clonmel.	Tipperary, North and South Hildings.	435	435	800	422	412	829	430	413	849
Cork (Main Asylum).	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough.	879	925	1,768	1,079	1,053	2,111	1,116	1,068	2,179
Cork (Main Asylum).	Cork, Co. and Co. Borough.	364	380	451						
Downpatrick.	Down.	608	562	757	587	569	796	603	581	783
Downpatrick.	Down.	273	313	586	283	323	479	287	323	479
Ennis.	Wexford.	273	266	539	269	273	544	276	277	553
Ennis.	Ennis.	543	517	682	528	516	642	534	517	651
Kilmore.	Kerry.	303	312	612	323	309	631	322	305	629
Lislarbeg.	Down.	686	571	727	654	583	720	653	576	724
Lislarbeg.	Lislarbeg, Co. and Co. Borough.	296	308	606	286	290	576	288	290	577
Lislarbeg.	Lislarbeg, Co. and Co. Borough.	306	300	606	297	291	605	296	290	585
Maryborough.	Kilgobbin, Co. and Co. Borough.	330	368	698	316	376	692	324	369	693
Monaghan.	Monaghan, Co. and Co. Borough.	507	497	1,004	500	491	991	495	476	939
Mullingar.	Lansdown, Monaghan, Co. and Co. Borough.	576	441	1,009	563	431	994	553	433	1,006
Omagh.	Fermanagh, Tyrone.	456	333	545	446	387	559	423	381	620
Richmond.	Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough.	734	628	1,212						
Portlaoine.	Portlaoine, Co. and Co. Borough.	829	723	1,552	1,079	1,077	1,275	1,087	1,033	1,279
Sligo.	Sligo.	486	383	725	479	376	684	476	387	727
Waterford.	Waterford, Co. and Co. Borough.	531	594	625	531	596	637	531	584	625
Total.		11,422	9,733	21,155	11,177	9,585	20,773	11,231	9,668	20,997

NOTE.—The figures in this and the following Tables of Appendix B include, in the cases of Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 14th sec. of the Act 26 and 27 Vic. c. 57.

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TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of

ASYLUM.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved, not insane, and insanity doubtful.			Total Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	36	40	76	18	7	25	54	47	101	25	23	48	10	8	18	—	—	—	33	21	54
Armagh, . . .	38	31	67	9	6	15	43	37	80	23	25	48	6	—	6	—	1	1	29	26	55
Ballinasloe, . .	92	83	155	28	9	37	120	73	192	57	56	113	5	1	6	6	—	5	47	37	84
Belfast, . . .	100	130	230	29	24	53	128	124	252	60	41	101	27	23	50	1	—	1	68	59	127
Carlisle, . . .	62	56	118	12	3	15	44	39	73	20	12	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	32
Castlerea, . . .	49	62	111	15	7	22	64	59	123	22	22	44	6	6	12	2	1	3	27	21	48
Clonmel, . . .	62	44	106	6	7	13	70	51	121	30	20	50	2	—	2	—	1	1	32	21	53
Cork (including Foghal Army- Hospital).	155	128	283	30	27	57	175	168	343	41	34	75	14	15	29	3	—	2	77	69	146
Dowdsparick, . .	47	51	98	10	22	32	57	73	130	28	30	58	—	2	2	—	2	2	28	34	62
Down, . . .	31	22	53	14	12	26	45	36	81	22	22	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	20	43
Enniscorthy, . .	31	39	70	13	16	29	60	64	124	23	9	32	2	4	6	1	1	2	25	14	39
Kilkenny, . . .	29	20	49	6	3	9	47	33	70	15	9	24	—	6	6	—	—	—	15	12	27
Kilkenny, . . .	41	33	74	28	30	58	97	83	170	41	43	84	8	11	19	2	—	2	52	54	106
Liskenney, . . .	51	42	93	25	4	29	79	47	126	55	36	71	11	5	17	9	1	3	51	41	92
Limerick, . . .	60	48	108	12	11	23	62	59	121	34	12	46	17	12	29	—	1	1	51	25	76
Londonderry, . .	39	31	70	15	15	30	64	46	100	26	13	39	5	7	12	—	—	—	31	29	60
Maryborough, . .	46	46	92	10	3	13	60	43	99	17	17	34	2	6	8	1	—	1	20	23	43
Monaghan, . . .	50	46	96	25	28	53	75	74	149	22	47	69	6	6	12	1	1	2	29	56	85
Mullingar, . . .	70	51	121	19	11	30	89	62	151	36	22	58	7	1	8	2	1	3	47	24	71
Omagh, . . .	57	51	108	24	21	45	91	75	166	46	38	84	12	15	27	1	—	1	61	45	106
Richmond and Portrose, . . .	216	224	440	64	35	99	339	329	668	113	96	209	25	19	44	—	—	3	129	114	243
Sligo, . . .	68	51	119	12	11	23	63	49	112	25	19	44	26	14	40	8	4	12	67	39	106
Waterford, . . .	39	39	78	6	12	18	44	32	76	23	19	42	2	1	3	1	2	3	26	15	41
Total, . . .	1449	1285	2734	449	325	774	1398	1211	2609	777	637	1414	151	101	252	29	15	47	987	815	1802

* In this case the inquiries were

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1912.

DEATHS.												Escapes.			Total Number of Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Asylum.			
Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			By Homicide.										Total Deaths.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
26	34	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	34	60	1	-	1	60	115	Ashton.	
16	19	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	33	-	-	-	43	73	Armagh.	
46	29	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	29	75	-	-	-	113	76	Bellinagrove.	
51	65	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	65	116	1	-	1	120	237	Belfast.	
20	21	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21	41	-	-	-	41	56	Carlisle.	
26	19	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	19	45	-	-	-	55	60	Castlebar.	
52	27	79	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	27	61	-	-	-	65	43	Clonmel.	
72	56	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	56	128	-	-	-	148	129	Cork (Including Young's Asylum).	
24	24	48	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	24	49	1	-	1	54	56	Drogheda.	
13	9	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	9	26	-	-	-	39	28	Ennis.	
23	15	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	15	38	1	-	1	50	39	Finnisburgh.	
21	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	31	-	-	-	36	22	Kilkenney.	
14	17	31	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	17	31	-	-	-	67	71	Kilmorey.	
20	18	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	38	-	-	-	71	59	Letterkenny.	
23	15	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	15	38	-	-	-	56	40	Limerick.	
18	20	38	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	20	39	-	-	-	56	45	Londonderry.	
56	36	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	36	92	-	-	-	46	40	Maryborough.	
34	28	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	28	62	-	-	-	63	54	Monaghan.	
25	28	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	28	53	-	-	-	53	60	Millingar.	
35	31	66	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	36	31	67	-	-	-	100	79	Omagh.	
112	155	267	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	157	271	-	-	-	283	221	Richmond and Farnside.	
40	22	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	22	62	-	-	-	97	64	Rigo.	
19	14	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	14	33	-	-	-	65	29	Waterford.	
750	603	1,353	4	1	5	3	-	3	1	-	1	755	604	1,359	4	-	4	1,363	1,082	3,501	Total.

included prior to admission.

TABLE 17.—Showing for the District and Auxiliary Systems, the Devotion of the Dueses to Allowance to the Allowance Exchanges, and Unions, during the Year 1875.

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NAME.	Amount in pounds and pence of Fee Dueses.											
	The Association.			The Exchanges.						The Unions.		
				Amount.			Amount in pounds and pence of Fee Dueses.					
	Notes.	Pounds.	Total.	Notes.	Pounds.	Total.	Notes.	Pounds.	Total.	Notes.	Pounds.	Total.
First System— First system, and within the District of Association.	100	100	1,000	100	100	1,000	10	10	100	100	100	1,000
Second System— First system, and within the District of Association.	100	100	1,000	100	100	1,000	10	10	100	100	100	1,000
Third System— First system, and within the District of Association.	100	100	1,000	100	100	1,000	10	10	100	100	100	1,000
Fourth System— First system, and within the District of Association.	100	100	1,000	100	100	1,000	10	10	100	100	100	1,000
Fifth System— First system, and within the District of Association.	100	100	1,000	100	100	1,000	10	10	100	100	100	1,000
Sixth System— First system, and within the District of Association.	100	100	1,000	100	100	1,000	10	10	100	100	100	1,000
Seventh System— First system, and within the District of Association.	100	100	1,000	100	100	1,000	10	10	100	100	100	1,000
Total.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Printed and Auxiliary Systems. [See 10]

TABLE V.—Showing length of Residence in District and Auxiliary Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1912, and also of those who Died.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, . . .	15	9	24	38	24	62
From 1 to 3 months, . .	221	149	370	40	27	67
Over 3 " 5 " . . .	198	171	369	43	23	66
" 6 " 9 " . . .	110	118	228	35	20	55
" 9 " 12 " . . .	67	62	129	42	28	70
" 1 " 2 years, . . .	81	79	160	39	37	76
" 2 " 3 " . . .	32	18	50	40	43	83
" 3 " 5 " . . .	19	11	30	52	31	83
" 5 " 7 " . . .	9	20	29	63	31	94
" 7 " 10 " . . .	12	2	14	32	37	69
" 10 " 12 " . . .	4	1	5	28	42	70
" 12 " 15 " . . .	4	2	6	28	49	77
" 15 " 20 " . . .	3	—	3	40	40	80
" 20 " 25 " . . .	2	—	2	32	28	60
" 25 " 30 " . . .	—	—	—	24	23	47
" 30 " 35 " . . .	—	—	—	19	17	36
" 35 " 40 " . . .	—	—	—	21	10	31
Upwards of 40 " . . .	—	—	—	10	9	19
Total, . . .	777	637	1,414	733	336	1,069

TABLE VI.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1912

ASYLUM.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	42.6	27.7	35.8	7.3	13.2	9.8
Armagh,	51.1	57.5	58.5	4.9	3.8	4.4
Ballinasloe,	47.5	50.0	48.4	5.2	7.1	5.9
Belfast,	52.1	50.5	34.7	8.7	10.4	9.5
Carlow,	49.5	44.8	45.2	7.4	8.9	8.1
Castlebar,	34.4	37.5	35.8	5.5	5.3	5.8
Clonmel,	42.9	39.2	41.3	7.8	5.5	7.2
Cork (including Finghall Auxiliary),	34.9	34.8	34.8	5.5	4.7	5.8
Downpatrick,	49.1	41.1	44.5	5.2	6.8	6.5
Ennis,	48.9	57.1	52.5	6.4	4.2	5.4
Enniscorthy,	50.0	16.7	32.0	8.5	9.0	8.7
Kilkenny,	31.9	39.1	34.3	9.0	4.5	5.9
Killarney,	47.1	51.8	49.4	4.5	5.6	5.0
Lettickenny,	48.1	72.3	57.1	4.4	8.6	5.2
Limerick,	22.8	20.8	21.5	5.4	6.0	5.8
Londonderry,	48.1	28.3	39.0	6.4	10.4	8.2
Maryborough,	30.4	59.5	54.8	8.0	9.7	8.8
Monaghan,	29.3	33.5	43.3	6.9	6.6	5.7
Mullingar,	42.7	35.5	39.7	4.9	6.0	5.4
Omagh,	52.7	44.0	48.8	8.5	7.9	8.2
Richmond and Portrane,	40.6	35.9	38.4	7.1	5.6	5.8
Sligo,	29.1	30.5	28.0	9.3	7.7	8.5
Waterford,	52.5	37.5	45.1	5.7	4.8	5.5
Total,	40.9	39.5	40.3	6.7	6.9	5.8

TABLE VII.—Showing for all the District and Auxiliary Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Reserves to Admissions of Deaf to Daily Average Number Resident, and of Reserves to Daily Average Number Resident, in corresponding periods from 1895 to 1910, inclusive.

Year.	Reserves per cent. of Admissions.			Average daily Number.			Proportion per cent. of Reserves to Daily Average Number Resident.			Average daily Number.			Reserves per cent. of Reserves to Daily Average Number Resident.			Average of the Proportion.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
1895.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1896.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1897.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1898.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1899.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1900.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1902.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1903.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1904.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1905.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1906.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1907.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1908.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1909.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1910.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1911.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1912.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE VIII.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during each of the years from 1903 to 1912.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.									
	YEARS.									
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Antrim,	8.5	6.0	8.2	11.2	7.6	7.8	10.7	6.8	6.6	9.6
Armagh,	7.2	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.8	7.2	4.5	6.0	4.4
Ballinasloe,	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.5	4.8	6.9	7.9	7.2	5.8	6.9
Belfast,	6.1	9.4	8.4	8.6	10.8	8.4	8.2	9.2	8.4	9.6
Carlow,	6.2	11.0	6.6	6.9	8.4	6.6	7.6	7.8	8.8	8.1
Castlebar,	6.6	7.7	6.2	4.8	6.0	5.2	6.1	6.8	7.9	6.8
Cloamell,	6.0	7.6	7.2	8.9	7.6	7.6	4.6	6.4	6.3	7.2
Cork (including Yougal Auxiliary from 1904),	6.4	8.6	11.1	9.6	8.2	7.1	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.6
Downpatrick,	9.7	8.6	6.1	7.7	10.2	6.4	7.6	7.2	10.6	6.6
Ennis,	7.6	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.6	4.6	6.4	7.8	5.4
Enniscorthy,	7.8	9.0	7.6	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	10.2	7.4	8.7
Kilkenney,	6.5	5.1	6.6	6.8	9.6	9.0	6.6	8.2	7.7	6.9
Killarney,	11.2	9.6	9.8	8.4	10.4	11.2	12.6	8.6	7.1	6.0
Letterkenney,	7.3	8.8	8.9	7.7	8.0	5.4	4.9	6.0	8.6	6.2
Limerick,	7.4	6.6	6.4	4.6	4.9	9.0	6.2	7.6	7.7	5.8
Londonderry,	16.8	6.0	6.6	8.6	7.9	6.8	9.9	6.1	7.7	8.2
Maryborough,	9.6	8.4	11.2	11.4	11.6	9.6	7.4	4.9	9.1	8.8
Monaghan,	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.8	5.8	6.0	6.9	6.5	6.7
Mullingar,	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.6	5.4
Omagh,	9.7	6.9	10.4	11.2	6.9	6.7	7.6	8.2	7.6	8.2
Richmond (including Fortrose),	7.9	8.5	7.8	6.6	8.2	7.3	9.4	8.3	7.8	6.8
Sligo,	11.7	12.7	8.3	9.7	11.7	8.6	6.0	6.6	7.9	8.6
Waterford,	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.0	4.2	4.1	6.6	4.4	4.5	5.2
TOTAL,	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.6	7.2	7.2	6.6

APP. B.]

District and Auxiliary Asylums.

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TABLE IX.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1912; and also of those who were Remaining in the District and Auxiliary Asylums on the 31st December, 1912.

AGES.	Admissions			Recoveries			Remaining on 31st December, 1912.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 Years, .	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	8	13
From 10 to 14 Years	3	3	16	2	2	4	32	24	56
“ 15 “ 19 “	97	75	172	31	30	61	234	159	393
“ 20 “ 24 “	216	172	388	93	36	129	549	440	1,089
“ 25 “ 34 “	465	397	862	194	184	378	2,359	1,790	4,149
“ 35 “ 44 “	417	350	767	198	177	375	2,979	2,282	5,261
“ 45 “ 54 “	272	255	527	111	99	210	2,348	2,065	4,413
“ 55 “ 64 “	197	158	355	75	50	125	1,803	1,555	3,358
“ 65 “ 74 “	127	104	231	48	32	80	580	944	1,524
“ 75 “ 84 “	36	37	73	7	5	12	224	249	473
85 years & upwards,	2	2	4	—	—	—	22	23	45
Unknown,	45	25	70	15	2	17	192	137	329
Total, . . .	1,898	1,511	3,409	777	637	1,414	11,425	9,733	21,158

TABLE X.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients Admitted into the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1912.

Social Condition.	Numbers.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	507	530	1,037
Single,	1,338	928	2,266
Widowed,	79	134	213
Unascertained,	76	19	95
Total,	1,898	1,511	3,409

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TABLE XI.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of Patients into
during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ADMITTED UNDER THE STATUTORY REGULATIONS.														Transferred from Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, on expiration of Sentence.					
	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Committee.			Admitted as urgent by the Medical Officers.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor or Circuit Court Judge.			Admitted by Order of the Inspector of Lunatics.			Soldiers on Active Service admitted temporarily and paid for by the War Office.								Paying Patients.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Antrim, . . .	-	-	-	29	29	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	
Armagh, . . .	-	-	-	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	
Belfast, . . .	-	-	-	8	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	
Belfast, . . .	-	-	-	66	127	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carlisle, . . .	-	-	-	13	11	24	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	
Castletown, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clewiston, . . .	-	-	-	14	20	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cork (including Trinity and Mary).	-	-	-	59	60	119	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	
Downpatrick, . . .	1	2	4	18	27	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	-	1	
Dunfermline, . . .	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dundee, . . .	-	-	-	20	42	62	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Kilkeenny, . . .	28	-	23	3	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilkeenny, . . .	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Limerick, . . .	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Limerick, . . .	-	-	-	3	26	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Londonderry, . . .	-	-	-	29	33	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maryborough, . . .	-	-	-	22	30	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meath, . . .	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mullingar, . . .	1	-	1	6	8	14	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Omagh, . . .	-	-	-	17	25	42	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Richmond and Portsmouth, Hampshire, . . .	12	15	27	66	113	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	
Waterford, . . .	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Total, . . .	48	35	63	422	604	1,026	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	15	17	32	2	-	2	

each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and also the Number Admitted, 31st December, 1912.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.								DANGEROUS LUNATICS.			Admitted under Sheriff's Warrant in pursuance of the Poor Law (Provisions) Act, 1894, sec. 6.			Total Admitted during Year.	ASYLUM.		
Lord Lonsdale's "Pleasure" Patients transferred from Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum under Warrant of the Executive.			Insane Prisoners transferred from Prisons under Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Committed under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 51.	Committed under the Naval Discipline Act, 1894, sec. 2.	Committed by Justices under the Act 20 & 21 Vic., cap. 113, sec. 1A.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	17	40	-	-	-	51	47	98	Aston.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	29	52	-	-	-	45	37	82	Armagh.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	188	51	239	1	-	1	230	72	302	Belfast.
2	-	2	3	2	5	-	-	25	4	29	1	1	2	158	155	313	Belfast.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	41	-	-	-	64	29	93	Carlisle.
2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	66	56	122	1	1	2	54	59	113	Coventry.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	22	23	45	-	-	-	70	51	121	Cromwell.
1	-	1	2	2	4	1	-	206	55	261	-	-	-	175	165	340	Cork (including Trough Auxiliary).
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	58	4	-	4	87	73	160	Downpatrick.
-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	28	29	57	-	-	-	65	25	90	Exeter.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	19	16	35	-	-	-	65	54	119	Gloucester.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	25	12	37	-	-	-	47	23	70	Kilkenney.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	17	15	32	-	-	-	50	58	108	Kilkenney.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	42	111	6	1	7	19	47	125	Letterkenney.
-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	62	29	91	-	-	-	62	29	121	Limerick.
-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	28	23	51	2	1	3	54	45	100	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	23	23	46	-	-	-	56	43	99	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	22	46	-	-	-	55	55	110	Monaghan.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	29	23	52	1	-	1	59	62	121	Mullingar.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	20	39	-	-	-	51	75	126	Omagh.
-	1	1	9	1	10	1	-	180	120	300	2	-	2	278	249	527	Richmond and Portrane.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	76	54	130	-	-	-	88	62	150	Sligo.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	22	13	35	-	-	-	64	22	86	Waterford.
23	3	26	46	7	53	6	-	1,226	939	2,165	15	5	20	1,568	1,411	3,000	Total.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the Patients admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1912, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HEREDITY (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and off-spring):—				
Innate Heredity,	547	505	371	347
Epileptic Heredity,	15	13	13	9
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma and Chorea), ..	27	8	18	6
Eccentricity (in marked degree), ..	11	10	2	4
Alcoholism,	25	24	23	8
MENTAL INSTABILITY as revealed by:—				
Moral Deficiency,	20	12	16	8
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility, ..	110	61	90	44
Eccentricity,	7	1	5	—
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSES —				
Smell and Taste (either or both) ..	1	—	—	—
Hearing,	8	6	3	2
Sight,	10	2	2	2
CRITICAL PERIODS —				
Puberty and Adolescence,	160	46	65	27
Climacteric,	2	102	—	55
Senility,	160	125	95	86
CHILD BEARING —				
Pregnancy,	—	22	—	18
Puerperal state (not septic), ..	—	57	—	44
Lactation,	—	16	—	13
MENTAL STRESS —				
Sudden Mental Stress,	61	113	47	84
Prolonged Mental Stress,	194	218	128	149
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS —				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.)	8	2	3	2
Privation and Starvation,	63	37	33	19
Over-exertion (physical),	10	17	5	8
Masturbation,	57	—	34	—
Sexual excess,	10	1	1	1
POISONS —				
Alcohol,	374	95	253	80
Drug habit (morphia, cocaine, &c.) ..	4	3	1	—
Lead and other such poisons, ..	2	—	1	—
Tuberculous,	39	20	12	8

TABLE XII.—(continued).—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the Patients admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1912, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOXIC—(continued)—				
Influenza,	13	14	7	12
Puerperal sepsis,	—	—	—	—
Other specific Fevers,	5	5	3	2
*Syphilis, acquired,	65	4	37	2
*Syphilis, congenital,	—	—	—	—
Other Toxins,	11	16	6	8
TRAUMATIC—				
Injuries,	58	7	42	6
Operations,	8	11	4	9
Sunstroke,	26	—	10	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Lesions of the Brain,	30	16	13	12
Lesions of Spinal Cord and Nerves,	9	5	3	2
Epilepsy,	59	56	79	—
Other defined Neuroses—limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea,	9	13	4	9
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors),	—	1	—	—
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.),	11	54	4	23
Cardio-Vascular degeneration,	30	15	10	1
Valvular Heart Disease,	40	25	5	11
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis),	17	15	6	9
Gastro-Intestinal System,	40	21	23	10
Renal and Vesical System,	19	1	6	—
Generative System (excluding Syphilis),	1	14	—	—
Other General Affections not above included (e.g., Diabetes, Myxædema, &c.),	7	11	3	8
			Males.	Females.
Instances in which NO PRINCIPAL FACTOR could with certainty be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.			70	70
NO FACTOR ASSIGNABLE, notwithstanding full history and observation.			117	161
NO FACTOR ASCERTAINED, history defective,			191	184

* Including all Patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1912.

FORMS OF INSANITY.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED:—			
Intellectual, { With Epilepsy, ..	30	11	41
{ Without Epilepsy, ..	100	69	169
Moral,	3	—	3
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE:—			
Insanity with Epilepsy,	76	48	124
General Paralysis of the Insane, ..	52	5	57
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,	6	—	6
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),	3	7	10
Confusional Insanity,	23	48	71
Stupor,	8	7	15
Primary Dementia,	27	27	54
Mania, { Recent,	401	292	693
	88	80	168
	235	196	431
Melancholia, { Recent,	417	372	789
	58	58	116
	131	148	279
Alternating Insanity,	1	8	9
Delusional Insanity, { Systematised,	60	102	162
	81	40	121
Volitional Insanity, { Impulse,	7	2	9
	3	—	3
	1	1	2
Moral Insanity,	1	—	1
Dementia, { Senile,	50	40	90
	20	28	48
Not Insane on Admission,	7	6	13
Total	1,698	1,611	3,309

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1912, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy,	26	23	49	7	60	55
Brain, Abscess of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain, Atrophy of,	1	9	10	—	29	54
Brain, Organic Disease of, .	12	5	17	3	62	55
Brain, Softening of,	13	21	34	1	49	53
Brain, Tumour of,	1	1	2	—	53	Unknown
Chorea,	—	1	1	—	—	58
Epilepsy,	41	23	64	6	33	48
Exhaustion: Maniacal or Melancholic,	66	62	128	6	60	48
Hemiplegia,	2	4	6	—	54	66
Locomotor Ataxy,	2	—	2	—	53	—
Meningitis, Cerebral,	2	3	5	—	30	45
Meningitis, Spinal,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myelitis,	1	1	2	1	33	41
Paralysis, Bulbar,	—	1	1	—	—	47
Paralysis, General of the Insane,	69	12	81	8	44	32
Paralysis, Tonic,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia,	2	—	2	1	51	—
Spinal Sclerosis,	—	1	1	—	—	61
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris,	2	—	2	—	67	—
Asthma,	4	1	5	—	60	56
Bronchitis,	36	22	58	7	64	62
Embolism,	—	1	1	—	—	58
Endocarditis,	2	2	4	—	59	55
Heart, Degeneration of,	49	40	89	16	60	61
Heart, Valvular Disease of, .	64	68	132	21	66	57
Lung, Abscess of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lung, Congestion of,	—	2	2	—	—	45
Lung, Gangrene of,	—	1	1	—	—	60
Pericarditis,	2	—	2	—	45	—
Phthisis,	134	143	277	16	35	37
Pleurisy,	2	2	4	2	67	44
Pneumonia,	40	32	72	9	53	65
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES.						
Abdominal Tumour,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Addison's Disease,	1	—	1	—	61	—
Bowel, Obstruction of,	1	—	1	—	71	—

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1912, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—continued.

Causes of Death	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES—continued.						
Bright's Disease, Acute.	4	—	4	—	51	—
Bright's Disease, Chronic.	12	4	16	4	60	64
Colitis.	4	2	6	1	47	59
Cystitis.	2	—	2	—	43	—
Diarrhoea.	3	1	4	1	60	66
Duodenal Ulcer.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery.	2	7	9	1	53	44
Enteritis.	4	7	11	1	63	42
Gall Stones.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia, Strangulated.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney, Abscess of.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver, Disease of.	1	5	6	2	57	57
Nephritis.	3	7	10	—	49	44
Ovarian Disease.	—	1	1	—	—	44
Peritonitis.	2	3	5	1	32	41
Prostate, Disease of.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pylorus, Stricture of.	1	—	1	—	75	—
Spleen, Disease of.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of.	4	5	9	1	59	77
Typhilitis.	1	1	2	1	Unknown	65
Urethra, Stricture of.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous).	—	1	1	—	—	62
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anemia, Pernicious.	—	2	2	—	—	56
Aneurism.	—	1	1	—	—	27
Atrophy.	2	—	2	—	32	—
Cancer.	15	16	31	12	61	57
Carbuncle.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes.	—	2	2	1	—	66
Diphtheria.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever.	4	7	11	3	39	32
Erysipelas.	2	4	6	—	66	73
Gonorrhoea.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gout.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodgkin's Disease.	1	—	1	—	80	—
Influenza and its Complications.	4	7	11	—	54	49
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myxodema.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pecan Abscess.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purpura.	1	—	1	—	55	—

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1912, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES—continued.						
Pneumia,	1	—	1	—	80	—
Pyrexia,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever,	—	1	1	—	—	75
Scarlet Fever,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scorfula,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia,	1	1	2	—	13	35
Small Pox,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope,	5	1	6	—	49	60
Syphilis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thyroid Gland, Abscess of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis,	26	28	54	22	38	41
GROUP V.						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of,	3	2	5	1	63	41
Calculus,	3	2	5	1	70	76
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Hand, &c.,	1	3	4	—	64	73
Senile Decay,	68	65	133	16	74	75
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.						
SUICIDAL.						
Asphyxia by Drowning,	1	—	1	—	66	—
" Hanging,	1	—	1	—	25	—
" Strangulation,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns or Scalds,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut Throat,	1*	—	1*	—	75	—
Fracture of Skull,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Injuries,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus,	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACCIDENTAL.						
Asphyxia by Choking,	—	1	1	1	—	51
" Drowning,	1	—	1	—	42	—
" Suffocation,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fracture or Dislocation,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poisoning,	1	—	1	1	59	—
Rupture of the Bladder or other Viscus,	1	—	1	1	44	—
Other Injuries,	1	—	1	—	32	—
Homicide,	1	—	1	1	52	—
Total,	756	665	1,424	167	52	52

*The injuries in this case were inflicted prior to admission.

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf ended 31st

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Balance in favour at the close of last year.	Money supplied by Committee on demand of Committee.		Receipts on behalf of Criminal Lunatics.		Receipts from Paying Patients.
		Levied off District.	Charitable Grant from Local Taxation Account.	From State Funds.	From Private Sources.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Antrim, ...	1,876 10 3	14,323 2 9	5,268 17 3	170 15 0	—	303 13 7
Armagh, ...	633 2 5	9,192 3 8	4,626 16 4	168 9 8	91 4 8	358 16 2
Ballydoole, ...	—	27,963 9 8	12,487 19 8	876 15 2	—	387 16 11
Belfast, ...	2,643 10 1	21,884 19 5	10,764 0 9	370 6 10	—	763 15 10
Carlisle, ...	1,114 1 3	7,073 16 11	4,341 7 4	120 11 6	—	740 2 10
Castlebar, ...	541 17 1	13,233 7 10	6,454 12 2	300 17 6	—	51 14 8
Clonmel, ...	—	16,176 16 7	7,808 6 6	379 7 6	34 17 8	691 13 6
Cork, ...	—	96,983 0 7	14,835 6 4	947 3 3	—	561 9 9
Dowpatrick, ...	4,731 2 11	14,106 10 6	5,699 9 7	270 9 8	—	610 6 7
Ennis, ...	2,820 11 2	7,241 2 1	4,992 15 6	66 16 2	—	469 11 7
Enniscorthy, ...	2,968 6 0	9,716 15 6	4,811 4 4	196 14 0	—	644 4 6
Kilmorey, ...	382 14 5	9,081 16 4	3,334 9 8	64 14 0	—	205 6 7
Kilmorey, ...	1,793 4 5	8,640 6 0	5,447 13 3	146 6 10	—	188 2 2
Letterkenny, ...	4,267 19 1	11,269 17 8	6,454 2 4	326 14 8	—	469 13 0
Limerick, ...	5,637 7 2	13,716 16 6	5,823 16 8	564 11 11	—	404 10 9
Londonderry, ...	—	12,161 6 9	4,745 4 0	111 16 10	—	484 4 0
Maryborough, ...	4,628 12 5	30,429 15 5	6,034 14 7	272 11 0	—	241 15 2
Monaghan, ...	6,487 4 10	15,333 13 9	8,111 0 6	98 0 8	—	239 7 9
Mullingar, ...	2,728 15 5	21,350 8 9	8,549 11 6	334 0 6	—	217 9 3
Omagh, ...	—	13,779 1 5	7,120 18 7	205 7 10	—	542 17 3
Richmond and Portmoe, ...	8,237 7 10	33,916 16 0	26,894 5 0	1,516 4 8	30 0 0	3,968 10 6
Sligo, ...	1,092 15 0	13,279 12 4	5,960 7 9	223 2 5	—	195 18 11
Waterford, ...	1,822 15 0	9,084 0 0	5,264 1 0	341 13 4	—	601 9 6
Total, ...	33,216 15 10	263,134 0 2	173,683 4 11	7,488 6 1	86 1 11	14,417 2 1
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	—	6,423 9 4	1,238 10 6	—	—	—
Gross Total, ...	33,216 15 10	269,557 9 6	174,921 15 7	7,488 6 1	86 1 11	14,417 2 1

APP. B.]

Auxiliary Asylums.

25

of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year
March, 1912.

RECEIPTS.								ASYLUM.
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					Balance brought forward at the close of the year.	Total		
Sales of Farm and Garden Produce £.	Sales of Cattle and Horses £.	Fines on Servants. £.	Interest allowed by Bank. £.	Other Receipts. £.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
851 18 6	94 7 8	0 10 0	45 9 0	3 13 0	—	22,883 17 1	Antrim.	
614 18 2	20 9 8	—	19 0 5	30 22 8	—	15,454 18 7	Armagh.	
188 1 6	—	3 13 9	—	41 12 8	—	41,885 11 1	Bellinacree.	
1,225 4 4	15 18 6	—	91 3 3	187 16 0	—	32,877 9 0	Belmont.	
301 13 2	1 8 1	—	14 10 9	36 13 3	—	14,726 7 1	Carlow.	
590 0 7	56 15 9	1 4 0	44 0 6	30 6 0	—	12,805 16 10	Castlebar.	
216 11 11	58 13 6	—	33 16 3	4 12 2	—	22,418 13 7	Clovelly.	
1,311 20 1	47 7 9	—	—	58 13 12	4,774 18 8	48,511 18 2	Cork.	
602 10 6	93 25 1	—	139 17 10	23 14 8	—	35,887 11 1	Downpatrick.	
619 9 2	27 6 9	—	28 11 9	8 8 1	—	14,635 21 3	Drogheda.	
428 9 2	32 14 4	—	305 19 8	69 8 0	—	16,574 12 7	Enniscorthy.	
118 19 6	13 8 1	—	31 11 8	135 4 2	—	14,705 17 10	Kilmore.	
313 19 8	54 10 10	—	30 8 0	54 6 4	—	14,435 8 7	Kilmore.	
464 9 8	38 17 6	4 4 8	155 8 0	11 9 7	—	36,006 7 11	Lettickmore.	
149 12 0	17 6 12	1 10 0	160 2 4	115 17 8	—	31,857 1 5	Lisnakeel.	
225 18 8	13 9 2	—	—	3 4 9	6 13 9	13,081 12 8	Londonderry.	
363 12 8	30 12 1	—	74 5 11	50 6 8	—	22,020 8 6	Murrough.	
1,161 0 0	26 8 13	7 7 4	158 14 6	13 1 8	—	31,132 3 4	Monaghan.	
495 17 0	234 15 1	0 10 0	66 8 6	8 7 8	—	34,681 8 11	Mullingar.	
653 19 6	32 19 1	0 10 0	—	14 18 6	1,739 10 11	36,825 9 3	Omagh.	
938 4 0	224 18 8	—	169 3 6	251 5 11	—	125,632 15 9	Richmond and Farnham.	
42 0 2	17 15 7	8 8 0	48 10 10	—	—	30,739 9 0	Sligo.	
375 17 4	58 3 2	9 8 0	—	—	853 14 2	35,453 8 0	Waterford.	
30,729 18 0	1,117 6 3	30 16 9	1,368 2 1	1,346 1 1	7,507 1 10	651,134 0 0	Total.	
57 18 2	8 14 8	—	—	6 7 12	194 17 7	8,214 18 6	Toughal Auxiliary Asylum.	
30,787 14 8	1,133 0 11	30 16 9	1,368 2 1	1,352 8 0	7,701 19 8	659,355 18 6	Grand Total.	

F

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE
Year ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Balance against at the close of last Year.	Repayment of Loans.	† Salaries and Wages.	‡ Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	—	5,759 6 8	3,247 2 6	—	4,696 0 10
Armagh, ...	—	2,384 10 8	3,994 19 9	190 4 0	4,442 17 2
Bellinakee, ...	1,430 12 3	4,325 19 4	6,391 5 11	995 18 9	16,316 6 5
Belfast, ...	—	7,849 0 2	8,737 18 11	334 0 7	8,029 15 0
Carlow, ...	—	1,502 5 0	3,119 4 6	268 8 3	2,832 19 9
Castlebar, ...	—	2,711 1 9	3,008 14 1	514 7 0	5,553 15 11
Clonsilla, ...	413 17 8	2,598 5 9	3,712 9 4	326 2 0	5,396 6 10
Cork, ...	3,300 18 8	4,375 12 7	9,988 16 4	826 15 7	17,539 3 6
Dowagpatrick, ...	—	4,043 14 7	4,309 4 4	334 2 6	4,684 1 11
Ennis, ...	—	266 15 3	2,874 13 0	234 3 4	3,361 4 3
Enniscorthy, ...	—	2,082 8 8	3,490 8 4	280 2 2	5,875 12 2
Kilkenny, ...	—	2,363 13 10	2,879 0 4	887 12 2	4,695 11 7
Kilmarney, ...	—	967 7 8	3,106 14 2	376 13 8	6,087 5 1
Lislick, ...	—	4,215 12 6	3,709 18 5	260 14 9	7,133 17 2
Limerick, ...	—	2,074 16 2	4,592 11 10	835 5 3	6,087 16 0
Londonderry, ...	291 4 11	2,629 8 2	2,848 7 7	354 4 2	4,936 17 8
Murrough, ...	—	2,667 5 4	3,036 8 4	904 7 7	5,728 4 7
Monaghan, ...	—	2,861 0 6	4,202 7 2	1,500 0 11	9,307 6 0
Mullingar, ...	—	5,463 18 1	4,194 18 8	315 14 8	5,275 6 8
Omagh, ...	1,584 18 5	2,468 18 6	4,345 5 11	874 16 0	5,720 7 7
Richmond and Port- rune, ...	—	29,867 9 10	14,837 17 10	2,461 3 8	28,199 0 9
Sligo, ...	—	2,119 5 10	4,813 0 11	679 16 7	4,916 14 3
Waterford, ...	—	3,169 18 5	3,801 11 6	694 8 8	5,827 19 10
Total, ...	7,301 10 8	99,248 13 5	106,597 3 2	14,621 2 6	179,683 7 2
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	484 3 3	1,818 7 4	1,429 18 5	—	2,668 12 8
Gross Total, ...	7,785 13 11	101,067 0 9	107,926 1 7	14,621 2 6	182,351 19 8

* The loan repayments in the case of Belfast are made direct by the Borough Council, and do not keep the Accounts uniform with those of the other Asylums. A corresponding sum is shown in the column headed "Loans." † The amounts shown in this column represent the net salaries and wages paid, i.e., the full amount after deduction of the Act, 1909.

‡ The amounts shown in this column now include (in addition to ordinary superannuation) Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the 1912—continued

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUM.
Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
19 15 0	177 0 0	37 8 7	1,138 6 7	279 7 7	125 6 0	Astoria.
0 4 2	165 17 0	41 15 11	1,084 12 11	255 15 4	145 12 4	Armagh.
164 14 3	286 17 9	151 14 9	3,397 7 8	1,630 12 8	846 9 2	Ballinacree.
0 6 8	247 6 2	135 0 6	2,051 6 10	622 13 7	449 8 4	Belfast.
24 9 11	335 17 0	32 15 6	697 11 9	297 13 6	132 6 10	Callow.
6 17 3	369 2 6	41 5 3	1,238 9 10	619 14 6	254 10 8	Castlebar.
155 9 6	348 6 8	74 6 11	1,220 6 2	677 4 4	279 15 9	Chasmet.
76 18 0	474 6 0	297 19 9	3,489 15 11	747 2 2	645 6 9	Clark.
70 15 9	329 14 7	230 12 2	1,455 18 0	415 5 3	619 4 8	Downpatrick.
90 4 2	119 2 10	72 5 4	1,345 9 6	224 15 7	267 10 6	Ennis.
34 25 10	214 10 4	69 17 7	963 14 5	217 1 7	189 2 3	Enniscorthy.
26 6 8	126 11 4	56 9 11	917 5 6	324 6 8	145 13 1	Kilkeeny.
62 8 10	136 6 6	76 9 10	1,220 12 2	238 7 0	191 13 7	Kilmorey.
17 15 7	223 7 8	69 19 2	1,454 19 10	227 10 7	433 14 6	Lettickmoy.
87 15 3	129 6 1	83 9 6	1,402 9 1	226 11 11	127 0 7	Limerick.
17 2 0	129 9 9	141 1 2	1,398 14 9	254 9 9	412 1 11	Londonderry.
112 15 0	73 11 5	6 15 6	1,255 0 11	309 16 1	125 0 3	Maryborough.
70 15 1	233 19 2	117 2 6	1,805 6 10	642 2 0	223 1 9	Monaghan.
56 19 9	262 1 3	212 9 6	2,445 17 2	625 12 8	207 9 6	Midlough.
66 3 4	276 15 10	126 8 1	1,267 4 7	420 13 9	435 16 4	Omagh.
272 16 6	1,192 14 11	2621 3 3	7,124 5 2	2,671 10 19	1,888 14 8	Richmond and Portlaoine.
—	268 7 5	129 2 10	1,259 6 5	546 10 8	229 1 5	Sligo.
31 15 7	222 14 3	38 6 11	1,312 15 3	269 6 10	245 12 1	Waterford.
1,666 5 0	6,292 19 11	3,621 5 0	41,180 5 6	12,297 16 1	8,828 6 6	Total.
4 10 11	54 4 9	29 17 3	405 12	—	36 15 8	Young's Auxiliary Asylum.
1,825 1 11	6,347 4 6	3,650 7 3	41,585 4 11	12,327 16 1	8,864 17 1	Gross Total.

not, therefore, pass through the Asylum Accounts, but they are included above, in order to have been added to the amount "Levied off District, on the Receipts side of Account" relative, &c., payable, less the amounts deducted under Secs. 6 & 9 of the Asylum Officers Superallowance, gratuities on retirement, and contributions repaid to officials, &c., under the Asylum

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE ended 31st March,

ITEMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	2,022 6 2	208 16 4	15 0 0	1,244 12 0	647 11 6	79 12 8
Armagh, ...	1,428 12 0	255 2 4	5 4 0	285 12 3	972 8 7	74 5 9
Ballynasc, ...	3,264 0 0	353 12 8	623 0 7	729 8 7	1,026 16 4	282 0 1
Belfast, ...	2,681 17 9	419 15 8	471 0 9	2,051 5 3	1,200 15 10	180 6 1
Carlow, ...	721 1 6	120 16 1	121 0 0	2,222 10 11	607 4 10	122 3 13
Castellan, ...	1,422 4 0	156 5 2	225 0 0	247 9 6	260 3 8	99 1 0
Clonmel, ...	1,287 10 2	196 2 11	125 0 0	764 2 2	283 9 9	127 10 4
Cork, ...	3,919 19 10	343 1 11	720 14 12	1,074 16 0	890 0 10	121 2 5
Downpatrick, ...	1,190 13 4	150 9 11	—	2,122 3 11	1,645 6 2	228 0 6
Dund, ...	370 17 7	297 14 10	16 0 0	960 9 3	1,603 11 11	55 5 6
Dundee, ...	974 16 7	179 17 1	—	620 5 11	433 12	130 12 1
Kilkenney, ...	1,171 2 8	214 15 0	254 0 4	280 0 2	486 6 6	115 1 10
Kilmarney, ...	796 9 0	128 3 10	260 0 0	275 10 0	684 15 2	60 2 2
Letterkeenny, ...	1,953 12 2	228 6 4	—	602 15 6	1,287 11 5	125 6 4
Limerick, ...	1,647 7 1	165 5 7	220 0 3	269 8 0	814 10 6	120 1 2
Londonderry, ...	1,782 6 6	192 2 7	122 12 9	972 4 0	472 10 2	128 13 0
Maryborough, ...	1,147 13 3	374 0 2	91 11 3	222 17 9	656 0 3	64 9 4
Monaghan, ...	1,977 15 3	229 7 9	224 5 6	402 10 10	921 13 3	97 13 11
Mullingar, ...	3,544 10 5	226 16 3	—	2,441 7 11	1,609 12 3	236 16 4
Omagh, ...	1,229 6 10	173 10 7	—	2,425 12 8	968 15 6	163 12 2
Richmond Fort, ...	9,440 7 3	1,006 5 2	775 7 1	6,200 2 2	4,974 7 5	625 2 2
Sligo, ...	1,572 10 5	162 15 8	365 12 6	418 13 4	635 6 0	121 2 1
Waterford, ...	1,344 7 8	127 5 7	83 8 1	566 11 12	442 11 3	163 3 8
Total, ...	48,662 0 6	6,041 17 1	4,523 17 4	27,228 0 2	22,710 17 7	3,820 15 7
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	750 7 10	22 9 3	169 16 6	456 14 5	122 3 11	43 16 10
Gross Total, ...	47,412 6 6	6,127 6 4	4,695 12 10	27,685 0 12	22,833 1 6	3,864 12 5

APP. B.]

Auxiliary Asylums.

29

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year 1912—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				Total	ASYLUMS.
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Fund to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Patients in Workhouses, under Act 18 & 19 V. c. 67, &c.	Balance in Account at the close of this year.		
3a.	3b.	3c.	3d.	4a.	5a.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
120 11 1	111 13 8	519 29 0	2,320 7 8	32,669 17 1	Astoria.
135 15 1	302 4 7	—	445 18 4	18,634 15 7	Armagh.
293 16 3	344 14 8	—	203 2 2	43,263 11 1	Belfast.
169 3 7	187 10 4	360 7 0	2,874 9 8	28,977 9 0	Belfast.
75 2 2	268 19 0	—	720 15 2	24,126 7 1	Callow.
95 5 0	129 2 8	—	2,021 6 9	12,905 15 10	Castlebar.
156 7 0	274 14 8	—	945 0 2	22,615 11 7	Clonsilla.
279 11 8	373 12 10	—	—	49,581 10 2	Cork.
121 15 0	463 15 4	—	4,561 25 3	26,837 11 1	Dunmurry.
87 19 2	150 7 8	73 4 0	1,901 17 2	14,803 12 2	Ennis.
177 4 1	263 15 9	—	3,128 6 4	15,674 12 7	Enniscorthy.
111 14 11	206 15 0	—	48 7 4	14,776 17 10	Kilkeary.
177 12 6	97 9 4	—	1,424 17 0	29,433 6 7	Kilmore.
144 6 9	165 1 0	—	4,057 1 7	25,646 7 11	Lettistown.
294 3 6	296 3 0	—	6,449 15 7	25,577 1 8	Limerick.
252 15 1	219 10 7	20 0 0	—	15,061 15 8	Londonderry.
101 0 2	51 15 11	—	3,108 6 11	21,090 3 0	Maryborough.
281 12 2	309 6 9	—	1,619 6 1	21,125 2 4	Monaghan.
202 2 5	303 2 39	—	1,805 12 6	21,521 2 11	Naas.
82 12 9	220 19 8	—	—	24,623 9 8	Omagh.
1,591 8 9	1,246 4 6	—	10,445 7 1	125,043 15 9	Rahmood and Farran.
97 15 6	57 12 3	—	2,896 4 0	29,729 9 9	Sligo.
113 0 10	131 0 2	—	—	25,463 6 0	Waterford.
4,579 4 0	5,821 3 10	1,579 10 0	55,828 15 11	624,114 0 0	Total.
40 3 1	63 14 1	—	—	8,794 15 5	Unpaid Auxiliary Asylum.
4,619 7 10	5,884 17 11	1,579 10 0	55,828 15 11	632,908 15 5	Grand Total.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the

ASYLUM.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.	AVERAGE COST	
			Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Antrim,	692	28	£ s. d. 9 14 7	£ s. d. 5 9 9
Armagh,	538	—	4 8 8	6 11 9
Ballinasloe,	1,459	—	2 18 9	4 7 6
Belfast,	1,188	63	6 8 9	5 13 9
Carlow,	504	—	3 2 0	6 3 8
Castlebar,	618	—	3 6 8	3 13 6
Cleinal,	840	—	8 3 0	4 3 6
Cork,	1,720	—	2 8 7	6 16 2
Downpatrick,	794	—	5 7 3	5 16 6
Dunis,	471	4	0 11 1	6 9 4
Dunloughry,	547	—	3 16 2	6 6 6
Kilkenny,	463	—	5 1 9	6 18 6
Killarney,	638	—	1 8 9	4 17 6
Letterkenny,	734	—	5 14 11	5 0 11
Liverick,	674	—	3 1 7	6 7 8
Londonderry,	554	1	4 14 11	6 13 10
Maryborough,	694	—	4 9 9	6 2 1
Monaghan,	922	—	3 4 3	4 11 2
Mullingar,	915	—	6 9 10	4 4 4
Omagh,	857	—	4 0 7	4 19 1
Richmond and Portrane,	5,186	—	9 7 4	4 13 2
Sligo,	702	—	3 0 2	6 11 5
Waterford,	627	—	6 0 6	5 3 6
Total—District Asylums,	20,337	36	4 17 7	6 4 5
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	405	—	4 9 9	3 10 3

APP. B.]

Auxiliary Asylums.

31

1911-12 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.

PER PATIENT.

Super- anction. G.	Provisions and Groceries. 7.	Wines, Spirits, and Beer. 8.	Tobacco and Hemp. 9.	ASTORIA. 10.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	7 18 6	0 8	6 0	Astoria.
0 6 2	8 6 2	0 0 4	6 6	Armagh.
0 12 11	10 12 10	2 0	6 6	Baltimore.
0 6 7	7 5 3	0 1	6 10	Belfast.
0 10 6	6 18 2	1 0	6 6	Carlow.
0 12 7	6 0 3	0 3	4 2	Cork.
0 7 9	10 12 10	4 6	6 2	Cromwell.
0 9 7	10 7 6	0 11	6 6	Cork.
0 6 10	6 9 10	1 11	4 6	Dowrypark.
0 13 9	6 9 1	3 11	4 6	Ennis.
0 10 3	10 0 2	1 3	7 10	Enniscorthy.
1 16 9	10 2 10	2 7	9 0	Kilkeney.
0 11 10	9 9 10	2 1	4 3	Kilkeney.
0 7 0	9 14 6	0 6	6 1	Lettistown.
1 4 9	9 0 6	2 7	5 7	Limerick.
0 12 9	6 5 0	0 7	5 9	Londonderry.
1 16 6	9 12 6	6 9	2 6	Maryborough.
1 14 2	9 19 9	1 6	7 4	Monaghan.
0 6 4	6 2 4	1 2	7 0	Maltingen.
1 0 5	6 13 6	2 0	6 6	Omagh.
0 15 6	8 17 2	1 9	7 6	Richmond and Portlaoine.
0 19 4	7 0 1	—	7 6	Sligo.
0 19 0	9 6 10	1 0	6 9	Waterford.
0 14 2	8 16 8	1 6	6 2	Total—District Asylums.
—	7 1 6	0 3	2 8	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

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TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the preceding

AVERAGE COST				
Asylums.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . .	1 8	1 18 5	0 12 3	0 4 3
Armagh, . .	1 7	1 19 2	0 11 0	0 5 6
Baltimore, . .	2 1	2 7 2	1 0 7	0 11 9
Belfast, . .	3 2	1 14 3	0 11 0	0 7 7
Carlow, . .	2 1	1 7 3	0 11 10	0 5 3
Castlebar, . .	1 1	1 10 9	0 15 1	0 3 11
Clermell, . .	1 9	2 3 4	0 11 4	0 9 1
Cork, . .	2 9	2 0 8	0 8 8	0 7 7
Downpatrick, . .	6 2	1 18 7	0 11 0	0 13 3
Dunelm, . .	3 1	2 8 3	0 9 7	0 16 9
Dunloughry, . .	1 10	1 16 0	0 7 11	0 6 2
Kilkenny, . .	2 3	2 1 5	0 10 1	0 3 9
Killarney, . .	2 5	1 19 2	0 10 3	0 6 2
Letterkenny, . .	1 11	2 5 1	0 8 11	0 11 0
Limerick, . .	1 7	1 9 9	0 7 5	0 3 8
Londonderry, . .	5 1	2 2 11	0 9 2	0 14 11
Maryborough, . .	0 8	2 1 4	0 9 1	0 5 8
Monaghan, . .	2 3	1 19 2	0 11 9	0 4 5
Mullingar, . .	6 4	2 9 7	0 13 2	0 8 0
Omagh, . .	8 8	1 12 3	0 10 3	0 10 3
Richmond and Portlano.	6 5	2 4 11	0 18 0	0 20 5
Sligo, . .	4 0	1 15 11	0 7 2	0 8 10
Waterford, . .	2 10	2 3 1	0 11 9	0 11 5
Total—District Asylums.	3 4	2 0 5	0 12 5	0 3 3
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	1 2	1 0 2	—	0 1 4

APP. B.]

Auxiliary Asylums.

33

1911-12 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure Table—continued.

PER PATIENT.

Food and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Asylums.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£ s. d. 3 8 3	£ s. d. 7 1	£ s. d. 0 6	£ s. d. 2 2 1	Astrim.
2 13 0	9 8	0 2	0 10 9	Armagh.
2 5 5	5 4	5 7	0 10 7	Ballycastle.
2 5 2	7 1	7 11	1 14 2	Belfast.
1 8 7	4 9	4 10	4 12 2	Castlew.
1 14 9	4 10	5 6	0 6 1	Castletar.
1 13 0	4 8	4 5	0 8 8	Clonsilla.
1 15 1	4 0	3 3	0 15 4	Cook.
1 11 9	3 8	—	2 17 1	Downpatrick.
1 17 0	3 5	0 7	1 18 3	Ennis.
1 15 3	6 3	—	0 14 8	Enniscorthy.
2 12 10	9 8	11 8	0 15 4	Kilbenny.
1 5 0	6 2	6 8	0 8 4	Kilbenny.
2 13 8	7 7	—	0 16 5	Larne.
1 11 8	4 10	5 8	0 11 0	Larne.
3 3 3	8 11	5 6	1 15 1	Londonderry.
1 78 8	12 7	3 1	0 11 0	Maryborough.
2 2 11	5 0	4 10	0 10 6	Monaghan.
3 11 3	3 0	—	2 9 1	Mullingar.
2 4 4	4 1	—	2 17 7	Omagh.
2 19 3	3 4	4 10	1 19 7	Richmond and Portlaoine.
2 4 10	4 7	11 8	0 11 8	Sligo.
2 2 11	4 1	3 8	0 18 1	Waterford.
2 5 11	5 11	4 4	1 7 5	Total—District Asylums.
1 17 1	4 3	5 5	1 0 1	Young's Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the

ASYLUM.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.				Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.
	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	
	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
21.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Astrim, . . .	0 15 1	2 8	4 1	0 3 9	19 11 5
Armagh, . . .	1 16 2	2 9	4 8	0 6 0	—
Bellinasloe, . .	0 14 8	4 1	2 11	0 2 0	—
Belfast, . . .	1 12 6	2 8	2 10	0 8 4	18 4 8
Carlisle, . . .	1 4 1	5 3	3 0	0 8 8	—
Castlesbar, . . .	0 5 10	2 5	2 8	0 4 7	—
Clonmel, . . .	0 15 10	4 6	3 9	0 6 6	—
Cork, . . .	0 10 5	2 1	3 8	0 4 4	—
Downpatrick, . .	1 18 4	7 9	4 0	0 10 9	—
Ennis, . . .	3 8 0	2 5	3 9	0 9 9	18 6 0
Enniscorthy, . .	0 15 10	4 9	6 6	0 9 8	—
Kilkeney, . . .	1 0 9	5 3	5 1	0 2 4	—
Killarney, . . .	1 0 10	2 10	5 7	0 8 1	—
Lislickenny, . . .	1 14 8	3 8	3 11	0 4 6	—
Limerick, . . .	1 4 2	3 7	5 9	0 6 0	—
Londonderry, . .	0 17 1	6 1	6 0	0 7 11	20 0 0
Maryborough, . .	1 1 5	2 5	3 5	0 1 9	—
Meenaghan, . . .	1 0 0	2 1	5 0	0 6 9	—
Mullingar, . . .	1 8 4	6 9	4 8	0 7 6	—
Omagh, . . .	1 2 4	3 10	2 1	0 5 5	—
Richmond and Portmace.	1 11 3	3 11	3 1	0 7 10	—
Sligo, . . .	0 15 2	3 5	2 9	0 2 6	—
Waterford, . . .	0 17 6	5 8	3 7	0 4 2	—
Total—District Asylums.	1 3 4	8 10	4 6	0 5 9	13 7 4
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	0 7 6	2 2	2 0	0 3 8	—

APP. B.]

Auxiliary Asylums.

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1911-12 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—continued.

Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, including Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Receipts from Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, less Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans and "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" from the Gross Expenditure.	Net Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans, Receipts from Paying Patients, and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	ASYLUM.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
22 10 1	20 7 0	23 10 4	22 0 4	21 1 8	Antrim.
27 17 4	26 0 4	28 8 8	22 7 4	21 17 0	Armagh.
27 11 2	27 0 2	24 12 5	24 10 0	24 7 5	Bellshankles.
29 1 10	27 4 6	22 16 7	21 13 11	21 1 3	Belfast.
26 16 4	24 10 0	23 11 4	22 17 7	21 8 0	Carlisle.
21 17 1	21 5 9	16 10 10	16 0 9	17 19 8	Castlesbar.
24 9 0	25 0 0	22 6 8	22 18 11	22 2 0	Clelland.
25 13 10	25 10 10	24 5 4	23 8 10	23 2 8	Cork.
29 11 4	27 17 11	24 4 1	25 0 10	22 10 7	Downpatrick.
27 11 0	25 8 11	27 0 8	25 11 11	24 12 11	Ennis.
26 7 6	26 0 3	24 11 4	23 7 8	22 4 1	Enniscorthy.
35 1 10	31 17 3	28 0 2	27 7 0	26 15 6	Kilkenney.
28 10 0	22 15 6	22 1 9	21 12 7	21 0 6	Killarney.
30 14 6	29 4 7	24 19 10	24 2 0	23 9 9	Lettistown.
26 17 11	25 18 5	23 16 4	23 3 11	22 11 10	Lisnakeil.
31 17 6	30 10 0	27 2 9	26 12 11	25 15 0	Londonderry.
29 14 9	26 7 0	26 5 0	24 5 4	23 17 6	Marbleborough.
27 13 2	25 19 10	24 9 0	23 0 9	22 16 7	Meenaghas.
31 1 8	29 9 0	25 11 5	24 17 7	23 19 2	Mullingar.
26 18 4	24 16 10	22 17 9	21 16 5	20 16 3	Omagh.
24 3 3	24 12 2	20 15 10	20 9 6	25 4 10	Richmond and Portlaoine.
25 8 6	25 1 2	22 6 4	22 5 6	23 0 11	Sligo.
20 8 11	27 14 11	24 8 5	23 15 0	24 14 5	Waterford.
29 8 10	27 17 5	24 6 7	23 14 4	23 0 6	Total—District Asylums.
20 8 11	20 5 6	18 19 1	15 15 8	15 15 6	Toughalt Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Potatoes.	Other Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	182 15 4	75 9 9	22 1 7	37 5 2	243 0 0
Armagh, ...	116 9 0	41 16 9	232 0 1	35 8 7	57 11 0
Bellinacree, ...	221 5 0	49 15 0	271 10 8	29 17 6	6 0 0
Belfast, ...	1 6 2	18 1 1	147 1 9	—	22 10 0
Do. (Pardysburn Estate), ...	88 10 3	154 9 8	105 11 6	90 17 6	675 15 6
Carlisle, ...	609 1 5	24 19 6	610 1 20	—	—
Castellary, ...	112 12 6	60 15 5	139 5 7	24 19 11	226 17 3
Clonmel, ...	241 15 0	80 11 5	255 19 10	—	83 15 0
Cork, ...	559 7 11	70 3 0	389 3 8	—	—
Dewspatrick, ...	227 19 30	198 12 1	626 4 9	76 6 1	2 5 8
Ennis, ...	253 1 2	37 19 3	124 1 0	—	—
Enniscorthy, ...	250 8 4	28 6 6	220 14 5	47 2 4	74 0 0
Kilkenney, ...	88 10 11	81 19 10	236 19 10	2 12 1	38 19 2
Kilmarney, ...	258 9 5	14 6 3	118 18 6	20 6 6	3 0 0
Letterkenney, ...	448 10 6	22 15 4	231 13 7	74 1 2	—
Limerick, ...	280 2 7	15 17 4	230 12 5	11 0 6	—
Londonderry, ...	229 8 5	14 12 1	121 9 1	110 12 8	—
Maryborough, ...	264 4 0	75 0 5	142 9 6	33 5 5	145 7 0
Monaghan, ...	94 1 0	4 3 6	122 6 4	39 0 8	19 10 0
Mullingar, ...	431 7 8	60 18 6	178 6 6	—	—
Omagh, ...	270 11 2	66 13 10	115 12 0	23 15 6	—
Richmond, ...	24 15 0	28 16 1	630 16 2	62 8 0	—
Do. (Perlestone Estate), ...	284 9 1	161 19 2	618 16 2	124 16 0	—
Sligo, ...	225 6 0	60 7 6	254 22 6	—	—
Waterford, ...	226 18 8	—	170 15 4	93 17 4	84 0 0
Total—District Asylums	6,674 4 7	1,532 11 5	6,278 9 2	967 7 11	1,532 11 7
Young's Auxiliary Asylum.	190 9 0	35 16 2	66 19 5	43 19 9	—
Gross Total, ...	6,864 13 7	1,568 7 4	6,345 8 8	1,011 7 8	1,532 11 7

NOTE A.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XV). On the "Expenditure" employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden

Year ended 31st March, 1912, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums.

RECEIPTS.					ASYLUMS.
Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher's Meat.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
T.	S.	P.	10.	11.	12.
225 13 10	535 9 9	543 9 9	—	—	Antrim.
345 8 0	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
—	46 9 0	420 8 0	302 8 6	139 8 5	Baltimore.
116 9 1	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
64 17 9	593 17 8	1,507 10 9	—	—	Do. (Parkburn Estate).
22 0 0	40 12 3	612 16 7	448 13 6	507 0 5	Down.
—	—	—	615 0 1	—	Castlebar.
354 11 11	—	—	—	—	Clonsilla.
1,329 17 11	63 13 11	329 10 6	—	—	Cork.
—	64 13 8	1,165 0 8	825 14 4	726 17 5	Downpatrick.
331 4 4	336 13 9	445 19 9	—	—	Dun.
227 29 3	55 30 0	—	—	—	Enniscorthy.
96 5 6	16 16 0	190 16 11	365 8 11	1 17 8	Kilbenny.
—	42 10 0	293 3 10	—	—	Killybegs.
456 2 11	22 17 6	894 8 10	—	79 13 7	Lettistown.
39 16 3	78 2 0	462 12 9	130 10 8	—	Limerick.
—	—	506 13 9	168 8 2	701 2 9	Londonderry.
308 3 2	—	—	—	—	Maryborough.
876 15 7	211 16 4	326 8 6	—	—	Monaghan.
87 13 6	161 10 6	2,591 16 7	227 13 1	322 1 11	Mulligan.
689 6 19	78 3 7	1,075 10 11	9 0 2	694 14 4	Omagh.
7 17 9	—	—	482 15 4	—	Richmond.
—	7 8 8	1,257 14 9	682 7 11	1,808 15 3	Do. (Partrane Estate).
—	40 8 8	321 4 10	398 5 0	30 0 0	Sligo.
238 9 0	22 0 3	—	431 14 1	—	Waterford.
6,095 1 4	2,799 17 2	14,618 11 10	4,908 10 9	5,524 10 8	Total—District Asylum.
—	14 9 0	—	122 17 8	—	Toughal Auxiliary Asylum.
6,095 1 4	2,816 8 10	14,618 11 10	5,030 8 3	5,524 10 8	Gross Total.

consumed in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter side items are shown, such as wages and provisions of the members of the staff Expenses in Table X.V., but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1912.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1912.	Loss.	TOTAL.
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	—	—	798 0 0	82 9 0	—	2,985 9 6
Armagh, ...	—	—	102 15 11	296 14 0	—	1,267 3 4
Ballinasloe, ...	17 1 0	7 1 0	920 0	498 5 10	—	3,355 15 11
Belfast, ...	—	—	155 10 0	65 0 0	—	838 18 1
Do. (Purdyburn Estate), ...	1 0 0	—	1,228 10 0	167 12 0	—	4,943 12 10
Carlow, ...	22 11 7	114 9 2	878 1 0	247 9 10	—	4,441 2 5
Castelbar, ...	—	110 0 10	461 17 6	122 3 7	—	1,294 13 8
Clonmel, ...	—	—	212 14 0	165 0 0	—	1,336 7 2
Cork, ...	0 10 0	17 8 3	967 19 0	115 13 0	—	3,694 15 11
Dowpatrick, ...	42 17 7	15 6 11	1,624 19 9	634 7 9	—	6,196 11 9
Ennis, ...	—	0 15 0	460 7 8	878 1 7	—	2,806 1 4
Enniscorthy, ...	—	41 2 6	203 0 0	33 12 0	—	1,369 13 4
Kilkenny, ...	—	48 4 3	96 19 2	335 14 1	—	1,261 16 2
Killarney, ...	—	71 12 0	514 19 0	233 7 6	—	1,608 8 9
Lettorkenny, ...	8 3 9	11 18 8	724 3 11	146 9 10	—	2,789 8 6
Limerick, ...	—	0 7 3	671 6 8	114 8 0	—	1,821 8 7
Londonderry, ...	88 2 2	170 7 9	1,667 10 0	382 0 0	—	3,271 1 9
Maryborough, ...	—	0 15 0	335 15 10	220 9 0	—	1,785 12 10
Monaghan, ...	—	—	722 3 2	43 1 8	—	2,401 7 3
Mullingar, ...	53 7 6	4 6 0	1,567 0 0	383 0 6	—	6,306 17 2
Omagh, ...	77 11 4	16 15 0	975 8 0	264 10 0	—	4,643 8 9
Richmond, ...	—	11 9 0	247 10 0	40 0 0	—	1,666 8 8
Do. (Portrane Estate), ...	190 15 6	81 9 11	2,566 0 0	523 0 0	—	10,083 12 5
Sligo, ...	1 16 8	—	673 0 0	325 0 0	—	2,645 18 2
Waterford, ...	—	—	478 8 2	85 1 0	—	2,073 14 4
Total—District Asylums, ...	634 17 6	732 10 9	15,378 15 3	7,014 9 2	—	77,139 11 11
Yonghal Auxiliary Asylum, ...	—	21 12 5	150 4 5	44 0 0	—	780 8 6
Gross Total, ...	634 17 6	754 3 2	15,629 2 9	7,058 9 2	—	77,920 0 4

NOTE.—See Note A on
* Owing to an error on the part of the Maryborough Asylum
1912-13, was given in the Account for that Year

APP. B.]

Auxiliary Asylums.

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Year ended 31st March, 1912, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.					ASYLUMS.
Value of Stock on 1st April, 1911.	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1912.	Rent.	Paid Labour.	Manures.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
696 0 0	183 12 8	114 2 0	8 1 0	1 7 0	Antrim.
102 17 0	293 16 0	80 0 0	88 3 2	47 7 8	Armagh.
647 15 0	518 1 2	209 17 4	245 0 0	31 2 4	Ballynascree.
102 0 0	88 10 0	30 10 0	2 0 0	4 12 8	Belfast.
1,337 8 0	388 15 0	185 12 0	186 2 0	54 7 8	Do. (Parkhurst Estate).
880 17 0	165 2 0	387 22 2	112 11 6	106 8 7	Carlow.
437 12 10	120 12 8	80 12 0	104 1 2	48 8 8	Castlereagh.
227 14 0	217 10 0	80 0 0	127 10 0	25 10 0	Clovelly.
1,666 4 0	53 0 0	202 12 4	201 8 0	120 11 0	Cork.
1,533 0 1	558 16 8	170 0 0	537 2 7	66 8 0	Downpatrick.
613 12 7	822 7 0	75 0 0	128 15 0	16 8 0	Ennis.
173 12 0	96 2 0	147 12 4	88 10 10	75 12 6	Enniscorthy.
111 12 8	380 14 0	97 12 4	92 7 9	22 12 0	Kilkeenny.
410 12 6	261 5 0	89 12 0	155 15 4	25 12 8	Kilmorey.
761 1 7	72 12 8	218 10 6	163 4 8	187 15 11	Lettistown.
549 10 11	58 12 8	282 4 0	155 2 0	70 17 4	Limerick.
908 10 0	382 6 0	434 5 0	280 12 5	95 6 0	Londonderry.
272 17 7*	179 8 0	12 0 0	88 7 8	42 11 8	Maryborough.
732 3 6	91 4 4	216 0 0	228 11 4	2 10 0	Monaghan.
1,537 5 0	729 0 3	283 12 6	767 1 10	65 6 2	Mullingar.
861 10 0	217 17 4	192 12 0	296 7 8	81 10 4	Omagh.
290 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	147 7 12	22 4 2	Richmond.
2,580 0 0	296 0 0	250 0 0	708 8 4	30 15 1	Do. (Fortune Estate).
717 0 0	199 0 0	147 1 8	167 6 6	78 6 7	Sligo.
802 5 4	129 4 4	80 0 0	172 11 0	48 14 8	Waterford.
18,523 3 4*	6,489 19 10	4,862 2 8	5,386 14 8	1,802 12 11	Total—District Asylums.
120 9 6	81 0 0	68 14 8	181 10 9	29 5 0	Fiscal Auxiliary Asylum.
18,643 12 10	6,570 19 10	4,930 16	5,567 11 8	1,831 0 11	Gross Total.

pages 36 and 37
 Officers, the value of Stock on hand at the end of the Year
 was £273 17s. 2d.; instead of £262 12s. 7d.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.
	26.	27.	28.	29.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	23 4 11	103 2 2	39 13 10	450 11 10
Armagh,	14 19 1	23 15 0	131 2 5	—
Ballinasloe,	29 5 4	78 12 5	123 10 8	64 7 6
Belfast,	8 15 0	32 14 2	68 15 0	—
Do. (Pardysburn Estate),	104 5 8	66 18 7	30 0 0	979 10 0
Cardow,	24 12 8	78 14 2	168 5 10	1,068 8 6
Carrickfergus,	19 17 4	29 3 0	90 17 0	—
Chesham,	40 19 8	78 8 0	27 12 0	—
Cock,	47 4 8	201 4 5	550 14 0	177 14 2
Downpatrick,	28 2 0	115 10 0	299 11 8	308 15 2
Ennis,	41 0 4	30 18 9	25 8 6	216 8 6
Enniscorthy,	22 4 7	75 2 0	118 8 9	59 16 0
Kilkenny,	15 15 8	20 18 2	93 19 10	8 6 0
Kilmarney,	21 8 11	51 19 0	—	47 8 5
Lettistown,	40 9 5	42 0 9	17 0 0	74 11 2
Limerick,	21 2 0	47 9 8	10 0 0	71 14 3
Londonderry,	42 3 0	69 4 0	34 3 6	223 3 8
Maryborough,	31 5 0	34 0 3	78 0 0	—
Monaghan,	20 12 4	25 8 8	223 8 9	114 8 4
Mullingar,	77 17 8	143 18 2	14 0 0	513 15 0
Omagh,	40 11 9	24 1 2	155 7 9	1,070 14 9
Richmond,	64 9 6	15 14 2	295 17 7	—
Do. (Portrane Estate),	93 13 8	55 10	328 4 11	2,023 9 0
Sligo,	28 5 4	20 11 10	102 4 8	59 5 0
Waterford,	19 3 10	168 0 1	190 1 8	—
Total—District Asylums,	879 15 0	1,075 2 9	3,540 10 5	3,263 0 5
Yeoughal Auxiliary Asylum,	15 15 6	30 1 0	70 14 0	—
Gross Total;	895 8 6	1,105 3 9	3,611 4 5	3,263 0 5

NOTE.—See note A

APP. B.]

Auxiliary Asylums.

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Year ended 31st March, 1912, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—continued.

EXPENDITURE.				ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Staffs.	Miscellaneous.	Profit.	TOTAL.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
584 4 30	12 14 1	200 7 7	2,363 9 5	Ashtown.
44 17 6	30 13 6	421 9 2	1,567 3 4	Armagh.
283 7 6	1 8 0	720 30 1	3,225 18 11	Ballinasloe.
—	—	312 18 6	625 18 1	Belfast.
638 1 0	—	945 3 0	4,963 22 10	Do. (Partridgeburn Estate).
696 13 4	61 18 0	652 35 9	4,442 9 5	Curlew.
4 2 9	26 11 9	720 2 11	1,704 13 6	Cushinstown.
23 7 10	2 14 8	385 1 6	1,234 7 2	Clonsilla.
445 11 0	11 1 1	684 22 2	3,834 26 11	Cork.
719 8 9	71 1 8	1,281 19 9	6,306 11 2	Downpatrick.
377 11 8	3 19 11	277 6 3	2,826 1 4	Ennis.
30 17 8	5 9 10	422 19 3	1,340 12 4	Enniscorthy.
181 10 11	22 14 8	326 9 0	1,261 18 2	Kilhenney.
120 4 8	8 19 1	356 3 1	1,608 8 9	Kilharney.
127 9 4	122 5 9	1,036 3 8	2,780 6 8	Letterkenny.
129 12 6	14 17 10	385 88 7	1,531 8 7	Limerick.
292 16 3	102 7 5	807 2 0	3,371 1 9	Londonderry.
62 8 8	—	623 12 6	1,765 12 10	Maryborough.
23 10 0	5 1 11	620 5 7	2,481 7 3	Monaghan.
921 9 1	54 11 11	897 4 1	6,268 17 3	Mullingar.
967 9 8	69 13 1	765 5 6	4,513 8 9	Omagh.
303 1 8	6 12 11	349 9 9	1,665 3 5	Richmond.
1,311 18 4	173 14 11	1,090 19 10	10,062 12 5	Do. (Fortran Estate).
58 1 11	15 4 2	968 9 8	2,545 18 2	Sligo.
379 3 7	32 17 5	587 22 10	2,673 14 4	Waterford.
9,371 0 0	755 8 8	15,482 29 8	77,189 11 11	Total—District Asylums.
67 10 6	22 18 2	124 4 8	790 6 8	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
5,436 13 9	881 4 10	16,617 4 0	77,980 0 4	Grand Total.

on pages 26 and 27.

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TABLE XVIII.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1912.

ASYLUM.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.				
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.			Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.		
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Antrim, . . .	8 2 0	25 2 0	80 1 11	51 3 37	166 1 8
Armagh, . . .	24 0 7	—	14 0 0	15 0 10	53 0 17
Ballinasloe, . . .	47 1 0	—	95 0 0	50 1 23	192 2 23
Belfast, . . .	9 0 0	—	21 2 0	19 0 0	49 2 0
Do. (Parladyburn Estate), . . .	15 0 0	65 2 0	199 1 24	131 0 16	411 0 0
Carlow, . . .	13 3 0	30 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	103 3 0
Castlebar, . . .	33 2 0	4 0 0	64 2 31	9 0 13	116 0 39
Clonmel, . . .	*18 0 0	—	13 2 23	30 1 38	62 0 24
Cork, . . .	57 0 0	9 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0	160 0 0
Downpatrick, . . .	7 0 0	30 0 0	49 0 0	33 2 31	172 2 31
Ennis, . . .	6 0 0	14 0 0	46 0 7	12 0 23	78 0 30
Enniscorthy, . . .	7 0 0	33 0 0	39 2 0	19 2 0	99 0 0
Kilkeenny, . . .	2 2 0	21 2 0	30 2 13	27 3 24	72 1 37
Killarney, . . .	12 1 0	25 3 5	22 0 0	12 0 0	72 0 5
Letterkenny, . . .	56 1 20	56 1 19	53 0 0	27 0 0	192 2 39
Limerick, . . .	*24 0 36	—	43 1 25	15 1 22	33 0 8
Londonderry, . . .	9 0 0	70 2 38	136 0 3	95 0 36	317 0 0
Maryborough, . . .	2 2 0	32 0 0	31 2 3	8 1 9	74 1 12
Monaghan, . . .	6 0 0	24 0 0	47 0 0	29 3 33	106 3 33
Mullingar, . . .	10 0 0	35 0 0	300 1 15½	17 0 0	413 1 15½
Omagh, . . .	12 0 0	53 0 0	55 2 0	51 2 16	172 0 16
Richmond, . . .	6 3 0	12 0 0	14 0 2	25 0 36	57 3 38
Do. (Portrane Estate), . . .	10 0 0	30 0 0	244 0 0	155 2 35	439 2 35
Silgo, . . .	23 1 0	6 0 0	29 0 23	29 2 19	89 0 7
Waterford, . . .	7 0 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	16 2 33½	63 2 33½
Total, . . .	456 3 23	745 1 22	1,744 2 21½	924 0 29½	3,854 0 16
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum, . . .	8 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	30 0 0
Gross Total, . . .	444 3 23	757 1 22	1,751 2 21½	930 0 29½	3,884 0 16

* Cultivated both by spade and plough.

APPENDIX C.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1912.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1911.				147	21	168
Admitted during the year 1912.				15	8	23
Total number under treatment during year.				162	29	191
Discharged during the year—						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered, or not insane,	7	2	9			
Relieved,	12	1	13			
Not Improved,	1	—	1	21	3	24
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes,	4	—	4			
From Accidental Causes,	—	—	—			
By Homicide,	—	—	—			
By Suicide,	—	—	—	4	—	4
Escapes during the year,				—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year,				25	3	28
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1912,				141	26	167
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1912,				145	25	170

TABLE II.—Showing the Orders of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dendron Colonial Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1912 and also of those Re-entraining on the 31st December, 1912, together with the Period at which insanity was diagnosed.

Diagnosis.	Admissions.										Re-entrances.									
	Period at which insanity was diagnosed.									Total Number of Patients in Asylum on 31st Dec.	Period at which insanity was diagnosed.							Total Number of Patients in Asylum on 31st Dec.		
	From January to 31st March.	From April to 30th May.	From June to 30th July.	From August to 31st September.	From October to 31st November.	From December to 31st January.	From February to 28th March.	From April to 30th May.	From June to 30th July.		From January to 31st March.	From April to 30th May.	From June to 30th July.	From August to 31st September.	From October to 31st November.	From December to 31st January.	From February to 28th March.	From April to 30th May.	From June to 30th July.	From August to 31st September.
Mental and Nervous Diseases.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paralytic Insanity.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Insanity.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy or Epilepsy.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alcohol.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phrenia and Mania.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Depression and Melancholia.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alcohol of Insanity.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insanity of the Insanity of War.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Cases.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

TABLE III.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged Recovered or not Insane, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1912, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1912.

Age.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Remaining on 31st December 1912.		
				Recovered or not Insane.			Deaths.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 Years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 10 to 14 Years.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ 15 to 19 “	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
“ 20 to 24 “	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5
“ 25 to 29 “	2	—	7	4	—	4	—	—	—	26	4	30
“ 30 to 34 “	2	2	5	—	1	1	1	—	1	29	2	31
“ 35 to 39 “	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	—	1	32	7	39
“ 40 to 44 “	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	28	3	31
“ 45 to 49 “	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	2	13
“ 50 to 54 “	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
“ 55 and upwards.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	19	3	22	7	2	9	4	—	4	141	21	162

TABLE IV.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1912.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Friends.	2	—	2
Liberated or given up to care of Friends.	1	2	3
Transferred to District Asylums.	14	1	15
Total.	17	3	20

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the year 1912.

FORMS OF INSANITY						Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Congenital or Infantile mental deficiency (Idiocy or Imbecility) occurring as early in life as it can be observed:—								
Intellectual	{	With Epilepsy,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Without Epilepsy,	...	...	...	2	—	2
Moral,			...	...	...	—	—	—
II. Insanity occurring later in life:								
Insanity with Epilepsy,			...	...	...	1	—	1
General Paralysis of the Insane,			...	...	...	—	—	—
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,			...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),			...	...	...	—	—	—
Confusional Insanity,			...	...	...	—	—	—
Stupor,			...	...	...	—	—	—
Primary Dementia,			...	...	...	—	—	—
Mania	{	Recent,	...	...	...	1	—	1
		Chronic,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Recurrent,	...	...	...	1	1	2
Melancholia	{	Recent,	...	...	...	1	—	1
		Chronic,	...	...	...	—	1	1
		Recurrent,	...	...	...	—	—	—
Alternating Insanity,			...	...	...	—	—	—
Delusional Insanity	{	Systematised,	...	...	...	4	1	5
		Non-Systematised,	...	...	...	—	—	—
Volitional Insanity	{	Impulse,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Obsession,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Doubt,	...	...	...	—	—	—
Moral Insanity,			...	...	...	—	—	—
Dementia	{	Senile,	...	...	...	—	—	—
		Secondary or Terminal,	...	...	...	1	—	1
Not Insane on Admission,			...	...	...	8	—	8
Total,						19	3	22

TABLE VI.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1912, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1912.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1912.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	7	1	8	49	13	59
Single,	16	2	18	45	9	57
Widowed,	2	—	2	16	1	17
Not ascertained,	—	—	—	26	1	29
Total,	25	3	28	131	24	159

TABLE VII.—Showing the Previous Occupations of the Patients remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1912.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists,	81	—	81
Carpenter,	1	—	1
Clerks,	2	—	2
Domestic Servants,	—	15	15
Mendicants,	4	—	4
Peasants and Soldiers,	5	—	5
Police,	2	—	2
Publicans,	1	—	1
Sailor,	1	—	1
Shoemakers,	4	—	4
Shopkeeper,	1	—	1
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	4	—	4
Teachers and Students,	3	—	3
Victuallers,	3	—	3
Weavers,	2	1	3
Other employments,	8	—	8
No Occupation,	5	1	6
Unascertained,	14	4	18
Total,	141	21	162

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1912.

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	21	2	Refusing to work.	23	5
As Storekeepers.	1	—	Unemployed because of— (a.) mental condition. (b.) bodily condition.	7	5
As garden or field labourers.	48	—			
In the kitchen.	11	—			
In the laundry.	4	8		14	—
As Shoemakers.	3	—			
As Stoker.	1	—			
As Tailors.	3	—			
As Needlework.	—	1			
As Upholsters.	2	—			
Miscellaneous.	7	—	Total unemployed.	44	10
Total employed.	101	11			

TABLE IX.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1912.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attending Roman Catholic Service.	51	5	56
" Protestant Episcopal Service.	11	2	13
" Presbyterian Service.	6	2	8
Total.	68	9	77
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts.	44	9	53
" In outer Airing Courts.	101	12	113
Total.	145	21	166
Attending Associated Entertainments.	103	13	116

Table X.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure on behalf of the Eastern Colonial Landre System for the Year ended 31st March, 1942.

Daily Average Number of		Main People		Total		During the financial year 1941-1942.	
Admission		Male	Female	Male	Female		
Patients		1941	1942	1941	1942		
Receipts		Expenditure		Receipts		Expenditure	
In Amount of Parliamentary Vote,		By Salaries and Wages		By Salaries and Wages		By Salaries and Wages	
a. Grand Receipts, as follows:—		b. Grand Receipts, as follows:—		b. Grand Receipts, as follows:—		b. Grand Receipts, as follows:—	
Maintenance of Patients and cost of their clothes		Maintenance of Patients and cost of their clothes		Maintenance of Patients and cost of their clothes		Maintenance of Patients and cost of their clothes	
From self-earned produce,		From self-earned produce,		From self-earned produce,		From self-earned produce,	
Total,		Total,		Total,		Total,	
Total,		Total,		Total,		Total,	
Total,		Total,		Total,		Total,	
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Total,		Total,		Total,		Total,	
Total,		Total,		Total,		Total,	

TABLE XI.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1912, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages,	3,600 0 0	4,039 3 2	—	89 3 2
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	*5,642 0 0	2,732 0 2	—	99 0 2
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing,	331 0 0	356 4 11	4 15 1	—
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	45 0 0	49 15 4	—	4 15 4
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, . .	66 0 0	43 5 7	—	2 5 7
Allowances to Patients and Gratuities on discharge,	100 0 0	44 5 5	55 11 7	—
Incidental Expenses,	140 0 0	77 19 2	62 0 10	—
	7,368 0 0			
* Transferred from balance on Farm and Garden Account as an appropriation in aid of Grant in respect of Victualling Patients and Rations for Attendants, . .	290 0 0			
Total,	7,658 0 0	7,362 19 9	3 0 5	—

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND GOVERNOR OF THE CENTRAL
CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, FOR THE YEAR 1912.

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,

20th January, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-second Annual Report, the usual Statistical Tables for the year 1912, the Financial Tables for the year 1911-12, and the notes on the cases admitted during the year 1912.

The admissions were 22 in number, 19 males and 3 females. Of these 8 were convicts, 3 malingerers, 7 chronic hopeless cases from asylums or workhouses, and 2 congenital imbeciles. It is impossible to conceive a worse type of cases.

The discharges were 21 males and 3 females, of whom 9 were discharged recovered, 14 relieved, and one not improved.

The deaths were 4 males, all from natural causes.

The average number resident was 166, and the total number under treatment 190. The figures last year were 169 and 195, respectively.

I am glad to be able to report for the 19th year in succession that (with one exception) there was no suicide; for the same period (with one exception) no serious casualty; and for the same period (with one exception) no escape.

A temporary medical officer was attacked by a female patient, and was fortunate to escape with a broken nose.

The general health of the staff and patients was excellent. The average cost per head was £43 4s. 1d., as against £43 0s. 1d. last year, and is certain to become higher.

The year was unfavourable for farm operations.

The amount of seclusion for males has risen from 10,886 hours in 1901 to 23,176 hours, and for females from 929 hours in 1901 to 8,038 hours. No less than 60 males out of 145, and 16 females out of 21, have been in seclusion. The proportion of females to males is one to seven, of the female to male seclusion more than one to three.

The Assistant Physician, Dr. Geoffrey Scroope, died after a long illness, to the deep regret of all who knew him. In him I lost not only a loyal officer, but a dear personal friend, and I believe that every member of the staff has the same feeling.

He was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Gervase Scroope, who promises to be as efficient and as popular as his brother, and he could not ask for higher praise.

Arr. C.] *Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.*

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The other changes were unimportant, except that two additional male attendants were appointed.

The conduct of the staff, with few exceptions, was extremely good.

The amusements have been carried out on the usual scale, and some additions were made to the library.

The religious services have been carried out in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Owing to various causes, increase of staff, and of the lodging allowance, and raised contract prices, there will be a considerable supplementary estimate.

The Assistant and Consulting Physicians have rendered me valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties, and the Clerical and Stores Departments have been ably managed by Mr. J. G. Squires and Mr. Eugene Stewart.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. REYNOLDS, M.D.,

Resident Physician and Governor.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,

Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX D.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE INSANE.TABLE L.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the
Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st
December of each year from 1880 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	236	390	622
1881,	238	397	635
1882,	254	396	650
1883,	247	389	636
1884,	244	395	639
1885,	248	389	632
1886,	233	369	602
1887,	239	386	625
1888,	240	361	601
1889,	250	372	621
1890,	253	368	621
1891,	266	366	632
1892,	275	369	644
1893,	281	361	642
1894,	298	353	646
1895,	305	358	663
1896,	318	358	676
1897,	326	366	691
1898,	327	367	714
1899,	318	381	699
1900,	325	384	709
1901,	328	402	732
1902,	335	410	745
1903,	341	422	773
1904,	351	443	794
1905,	379	439	818
1906,	390	455	845
1907,	394	476	870
1908,	386	477	868
1909,	387	514	901
1910,	409	500	909
1911,	401	505	906
1912,	383	492	880

TABLE II.—Showing, in the cases of Licensed Houses, the Number for which Licensed, and also the Total Number of Patients remaining in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane on 31st December, 1911, and on 31st December, 1912.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number for which Licensed.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1911.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1912.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	18	32	40	11	20	31	12	19	30
Balmont Park, Co. Kilkenny, .	75	—	75	66	—	66	61	—	61
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.	*—	—	—	15	28	43	13	27	40
Carraigles, Dungarvan, .	—	50	50	—	30	30	—	49	49
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, .	—	10	10	—	4	4	—	4	4
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	36	39	56	11	24	35	7	28	35
Hamstead House, Co. Dublin, .	36	—	36	21	—	21	20	—	20
Marlfield House, Dublin, .	40	—	40	26	—	26	27	—	27
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, .	—	20	20	—	12	12	—	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	20	40	60	11	34	45	15	31	46
House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin.	115	—	115	24	—	24	23	—	23
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Losen.	*—	—	—	46	67	113	35	65	100
St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin.	*—	—	—	—	111	111	—	112	112
Stewart Imbecile Department, Co. Dublin.	*—	—	—	69	46	115	70	48	118
Private Asylum, .	*—	—	—	61	67	128	26	40	66
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin, .	—	44	44	—	39	39	—	40	40
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	—	10	10	—	5	5	—	5	5
Total,				401	506	906	656	492	880

* Except from Housing.

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, . .	4	8	12	-	2	2	4	10	14	-	2	2	3	6	9	-	-	-
Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny, . .	9	-	9	5	-	2	12	-	12	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin, .	4	7	11	5	3	5	6	10	16	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	5
Carriglea, Dungarvan,	-	10	10	-	2	2	-	12	12	-	-	-	7	7	-	12	11	-
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin,	3	2	6	-	1	1	3	4	7	1	1	9	2	2	6	3	2	4
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, . .	3	-	8	2	-	2	6	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Hartfield House, Dublin,	10	-	10	1	-	1	11	-	11	6	-	6	3	-	3	1	-	1
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lindville, Co. Cork,	9	8	14	1	1	2	10	8	18	2	4	6	3	3	6	1	2	2
House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin, .	20	-	20	11	-	11	31	-	31	18	-	18	2	-	2	8	-	6
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Louan.	13	20	33	2	2	11	15	29	44	14	20	34	6	4	9	2	1	3
St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin,	-	10	10	-	2	2	-	12	12	-	6	6	-	2	2	-	1	1
Stewart Institution, (Imbecile Department, Co. Dublin, Private Asylum, .	11	7	18	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	5	6	11	3	-	3
Verville, Glasnevin, Dublin,	-	10	10	-	4	4	-	14	14	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	2	2
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	94	100	194	26	27	53	120	127	247	50	44	102	29	44	73	17	20	37

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,
the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

Total Number Discharged.			DEATHS.												ESCAPES.	TOTAL DEPARTURES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.	ADMISSIONS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR THE INSANE.	
			From Natural Causes.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Number Died.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
2	9	11	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	4	11	25	Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.
12	-	12	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	17	-	17	Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny.
5	6	11	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	8	9	17	Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	15	15	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	19	19	Carraiglee, Dungannon.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
5	4	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	7	4	11	Forham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	6	-	6	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	Hartfield House, Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
6	5	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	9	18	Lansdowne, Co. Cork.
33	-	33	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	35	-	35	House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
21	35	56	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	26	31	57	St. James's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Essex.
-	10	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	11	St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin.
5	6	11	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	10	20	30	Imbecile Depart-) Stewart In- ment.) stitution, Co. Private Asylum.) Dublin.
4	13	17	3	9	12	-	-	-	-	3	9	12	-	-	7	22	29	Vereville, Chestnut, Dublin.
-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	13	13	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
104	105	209	25	35	60	-	-	1	-	1	35	35	31	-	133	149	282	Total.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all the Patients admitted into Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1913, together with the total number of instances in which the assigned cause or factor was stated to be principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HEREDITY (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and off-spring)—				
Insane Heredity,	12	30	10	24
Epileptic Heredity,	2	1	2	1
Neurotic Heredity (including early Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (idiopathic) Asthma and Chorea),	3	5	3	3
Eccentricity (in marked degree)	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism,	4	3	4	3
MENTAL INSTABILITY as revealed by—				
Moral Deficiency,	1	1	1	1
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility,	4	5	4	4
Eccentricity,	4	3	2	1
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—				
Smell and Taste (either or both)	—	2	—	2
Hearing,	—	1	—	1
Sight,	—	—	—	—
CRITICAL PERIODS—				
Puberty and Adolescence,	1	3	1	3
Childhood,	—	11	—	9
Senility,	3	12	2	10
CHILD BEARING—				
Pregnancy,	—	1	—	1
Puerperal state (not septic),	—	4	—	4
Lactation,	—	—	—	—
MENTAL STRESS—				
Sudden Mental Stress,	8	14	6	8
Prolonged Mental Stress,	13	14	15	11
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.),	—	—	—	2
Privation and Starvation,	—	2	—	—
Over-exertion (physical),	2	—	2	—
Masturbation,	2	—	5	—
Sexual excess,	1	—	1	—

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE IV.—continued.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all the Patients admitted into Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1912, together with the total number of instances in which the assigned cause or factor was stated to be principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of Instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOXIC—				
Alcohol,	21	6	21	4
Drug habit (morphine, cocaine, &c.), ..	1	—	1	—
Lead and other such poisons,	—	—	—	—
Typhoid,	1	2	1	2
Indurated,	1	4	1	4
Puerperal sepsis,	—	—	—	—
Other Specific Fevers,	—	1	—	1
Syphilis, acquired,	5	—	3	—
Syphilis, congenital,	—	—	—	—
Other Toxins,	1	3	—	1
TRAUMATIC—				
Injuries,	1	3	1	3
Operations,	—	—	—	—
Barbitone,	—	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Lesions of the Brain,	2	—	2	—
Lesions of Spinal Cord and Nerves, ..	2	—	2	—
Epilepsy,	1	1	1	1
Other named Neuroses—limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea, Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors),	3	3	3	3
OTHER BODY AFFECTIONS—				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.), ..	—	2	—	1
Cardio-Vascular Degeneration,	1	2	—	1
Varicose Heart Disease,	2	2	2	2
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis),	—	—	—	—
Gastro-intestinal System,	2	3	1	—
Head and Vestibul System,	3	—	—	—
Sensative System (excluding Syphilis), ..	—	—	—	—
Other General Affections not above included (e.g., Diabetes, Myocarditis, &c.), ..	—	—	—	—
Instances in which NO PRINCIPAL FACTOR could with certainty be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated,	3	3	—	—
NO FACTOR ASCERTAINABLE, notwithstanding full history and observation,	3	3	—	—
NO FACTOR ASCERTAINABLE, history defective, ..	3	1	—	—
NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION,	2	—	—	—

* Including all patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

H 2

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1912.

FORMS OF INSANITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IMBECILY OR IDIOTCY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED:—			
Intellectual, { With Epilepsy,	1	3	4
{ Without Epilepsy,	12	9	21
Moral,	—	—	—
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE:—			
Insanity with Epilepsy,	2	1	3
General Paralysis of the Insane,	5	—	5
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,	3	—	3
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),	2	—	2
Confusional Insanity,	12	4	16
Stupor,	3	4	7
Primary Dementia,	6	2	8
Mania, { Recent,	9	7	16
	1	1	2
	3	14	17
Melancholia, { Recent,	22	33	55
	6	6	12
	6	8	14
Alternating Insanity,	1	1	2
Delusional Insanity, { Systematised,	6	9	15
	6	16	22
Volitional Insanity, { Impulse,	—	1	1
	—	1	1
	—	—	—
Moral Insanity,	5	—	5
Dementia, { Senile,	3	4	7
	4	4	8
Not Insane on Admission,	2	—	2
Total,	129	127	247

APP. D.] *Private Asylums and Institutions.* 61

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1912.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years,	8	4	12
From 10 to 14 years,	21	10	31
" 15 to 19 "	23	12	35
" 20 to 24 "	11	15	26
" 25 to 29 "	50	51	101
" 30 to 34 "	60	71	127
" 35 to 39 "	80	106	186
" 40 to 44 "	74	103	177
" 45 to 49 "	42	78	120
" 50 to 54 "	10	33	43
" 55 years and upwards,	8	8	11
Total,	383	492	880

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1912.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	41	56	97
Single,	337	377	714
Widowers and Widows,	10	55	65
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	388	490	880

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1912.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	9	—	9
Navy,	3	—	3
Church,	50	15	73
Law,	11	—	11
Medicine,	9	—	9
Students,	29	5	35
In Trade,	44	9	53
Farmers,	35	—	35
Other Occupations,	31	36	67
No Occupation,	130	426	556
Total,	338	492	830

APPENDIX E.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
CO. ANTRIM.									
Antrim,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Ballycastle,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymena,	37	39	76	—	—	—	37	39	76
Ballymoney,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast,	19	19	38	—	—	—	19	19	38
Larne,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh,	4	12	16	—	—	—	4	12	16
Lurgan,	9	13	22	—	1	1	9	14	23
CO. CAVAN.									
Bailieborough,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bawnboy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan,	3	4	7	—	1	1	3	5	8
Coeshill,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Donegal,	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Dunfinaghy,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Glenties,	1	10	11	—	—	—	1	10	11
Inishowen,	5	7	12	—	—	—	5	7	12
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
CO. DOWN.									
Banbridge,	1	3	4	—	1	1	1	4	5
Downpatrick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkeel,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Newry,	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
Newtownards,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Enniskillen,	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Irvinestown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnakea,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
CO. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Lisnavea,	1	3	4	—	1	1	1	4	5
Londonderry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magherafelt,	7	11	18	—	—	—	7	11	18
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Carriekmacross,	1	9	10	—	1	1	1	10	11
Castleblayney,	6	9	15	—	—	—	6	9	15
Cross,	3	7	10	—	—	—	3	7	10
Monaghan,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
CO. TYRONE.									
Castlederg,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clogher,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coontown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunmurry,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Omagh,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strabane,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Ulster,	138	180	318	—	6	6	138	186	324

* The numbers in Ballymena Workhouse include 35 males and 37 females maintained in pursuance of the Act 35 & 36 Vic. chap. 67.

† The numbers in Lisnavea Workhouse include 1 female maintained in pursuance of an Agreement.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
CO. CLARE.									
Ballyvaughan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrigrohane,	1	2	3	1	-	1	2	3	4
Ennis,	34	29	63	-	1	1	34	30	64
Glenties,	4	8	12	-	2	2	6	10	14
Killadysert,	3	4	7	-	-	-	3	4	7
Kilrush,	22	14	36	-	3	3	22	17	39
Scorah,	9	9	18	2	-	2	13	9	21
CO. CORK.									
Bandon,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Bantry,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Castletown,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Clonakilly,	17	71	88	4	13	17	21	84	105
Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunmanway,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Fermoy,	7	8	15	1	-	1	8	8	16
Kinsale,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Macroom,	-	19	19	2	3	5	11	22	33
Midleton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millstreet,	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6
Mitchelstown,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Skibbereen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skull,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youghal,	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6
CO. DUBLIN.									
Cherwell,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Dingle,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Keenmore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilmainy,	2	9	11	-	-	-	2	9	11
Leixowal,	7	11	18	-	-	-	7	11	18
Trillick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. DUNDALK.									
Croom,	6	10	16	2	2	4	8	12	16
Edmondstown,	14	12	26	1	1	2	15	13	28
Limerick,	12	38	50	1	6	7	13	44	57
Newcastle,	3	8	11	2	-	2	5	8	13
Rathkenny,	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
CO. TIPPERARY.									
North Riding.									
Borrisokane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donagh,	2	11	13	-	-	-	2	11	13
Down,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Thurles,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
South Riding.									
Carrick-on-Suir,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashel,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Clonmel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonmel,	3	3	6	2	-	2	5	3	8
Clonmel,	10	13	23	6	1	7	16	14	30
CO. WATERFORD.									
Dunsmoyle,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Edmondstown,	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Lismore,	4	7	11	1	2	3	5	9	14
Waterford,	3	29	32	-	2	2	6	31	34
Total, Munster,	181	306	487	23	33	56	205	339	544

*The numbers in Ennis Workhouse include 4 Males maintained in pursuance of an agreement

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow,	2	8	10	-	3	3	2	11	13
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery,	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	5	5
Dublin, North,	40	62	102	4	12	16	44	64	108
Dublin, South,	43	99	142	-	8	8	43	107	150
Rathdown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. KILDARE.									
Athy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colebridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nans,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadelloman,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kilkenny,	-	16	16	-	4	4	-	20	20
Thomastown,	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6
Uringford,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
KING'S CO.									
Birr,	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Edenderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	11
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Granard,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Longford,	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drogheda,	-	15	15	-	2	2	-	17	17
Dundalk,	8	16	24	1	-	1	9	16	25
CO. MEATH.									
Dunsborough,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Kells,	8	10	18	-	-	-	8	13	21
Navan,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Oxonside,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Trim,	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	5	6
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abberley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountmellick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone,	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	6	8
Delvin,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
Mullingar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. WEXFORD.									
Euniseorthy,	5	13	18	-	-	-	5	13	18
Garay,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
New Ross,	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	3	5
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. WICKLOW.									
Bangorlass,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Rathdrum,	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
Shillelogh,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total, Leinster,	110	277	387	11	29	40	121	315	436

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT									
CO. GALWAY									
Ballinasloe,	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	5	6
Clifden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Glasnamaddy Cort,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Loughrea,	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Mount Bellaw, Oughterard,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Termon, Tulla,	2	6	8	-	-	-	2	6	8
CO. LESTRIM									
Carrik-on-Shannon, Harrowhill,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Meibill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO. MAYO									
Ballina,	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	5	6
Ballinrobe,	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Bolton,	1	7	8	-	-	-	1	7	8
Chesham, Kesh,	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	5	7
Swinsford, Westport,	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
CO. ROSCOMMON									
Boyle,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Castleross, Roscommon,	7	3	10	1	-	1	8	3	11
Strickstown,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
CO. SLIGO									
Dromore West,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Sligo,	5	8	13	-	1	1	5	9	14
Tobbercurry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Connaught,	29	61	90	2	4	6	31	67	98

SUMMARY OF

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
ULSTER,	103	129	232	-	6	6	103	135	238
MUNSTER,	181	366	547	22	33	55	203	399	602
LEINSTER,	115	277	392	11	20	31	126	297	423
CONNAUGHT,	29	61	90	2	4	6	31	67	98
TOTAL, IRELAND,	428	833	1,261	35	63	98	463	907	1,370

APPENDIX F.

REPORTS ON INSPECTIONS.

DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTOR ON 20TH AUGUST, 1912.

When this Asylum was last visited, on the 13th October, 1911, there were 617 patients on the register. At this date there are 610 (353 males and 257 females), of which number 26 males are maintained at Ballymena Workhouse under the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9, so that the actual number resident in the Asylum is 584, which shows a decrease of five since the date of last inspection.

The attention of the Committee of Management has been drawn in previous reports to the want of sleeping accommodation, and it may be now pointed out that there are at present 53 patients in excess of the number for which such accommodation is provided. I trust, therefore, that the Committee will, at an early date, see their way to make provision for relieving this overcrowding.

During the period that has elapsed since the date of the last report, 85 patients (49 men and 36 women) have been admitted; 45 have been discharged, of whom 30 had recovered; 46 have died, and one male patient escaped.

The deaths all occurred from natural causes. In no case was a bed-sore present at death, and no one, of those in bed to-day, was suffering from such a complication. General paralysis caused six deaths, senile decay nine, and cerebral degeneration five. The remaining deaths call for no special remarks.

A post mortem examination was held in six cases.

The entire institution was found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean; the dayrooms were bright, cheery, and comfortably furnished; the dormitories and bedding were in a thoroughly satisfactory state, and the coverings ample for this season of the year.

The patients were quiet, orderly, and well behaved, and, apart from some appeals for discharge, I received no complaints calling for mention.

The clothing of both sexes was good, and their personal appearance neat, and it is quite evident that they receive due care and attention, and are a credit to those in charge.

The dinners I saw served during my visit were good, substantial, well cooked, and nicely served.

The general health of the institution is good. I found in bed to-day thirteen women and four men, but only three of these were seriously ill—the others suffering from slight ailments, and old age

or debility. Ten cases of influenza, two of dysentery, and one of erysipelas are the zymotic diseases reported since last visit. Both cases of dysentery, and two of influenza, ended fatally.

It is highly satisfactory to record that neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient, and no serious casualty of any kind has occurred during the period covered by this report.

Thirty-one patients are returned as suffering from epilepsy; nine as being actively suicidal; and fifty males and forty-eight females sleep under observation.

The staff at present is in the proportion of one attendant to about fifteen male patients, and one nurse to about fourteen females.

The record of employment shows that 148 men and 110 women are daily engaged in useful work. Of the men, 87 work at outdoor labour on the farm and garden, while knitting and needlework give occupation to 81 women, and 22 are employed in the laundry.

Religious ministrations receive every attention. Two hundred and forty-one men and 112 women are returned as being present at Divine Service last Sunday.

Weekly dances and concerts are given for the amusement of the patients, at which entertainments 237 are able to be present. If such outdoor games as cricket and football were introduced, it would add much to the pleasure of the inmates.

Dr. Graham is assisted in his administration by Dr. W. Smyth, who takes great interest in his work, and keeps his Case-books and other medical records in a most capable manner.

The other registers were all found written up to date.

20th August, 1912.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

I made the annual statutory inspection of this Asylum to-day, and can mention, with satisfaction, the following improvements, which have either been completed or taken in hand since last visit. The Plenum System of heating the acute block has been replaced by hot-water pipes and radiators; a new steam boiler has been erected in this block; and the attic dormitories have been provided with an emergency exit in case of fire; new machinery has been installed in the drying closet of the laundry, with satisfactory results; a new hydro extractor has also been added; in the old building the plunge bath on the female side has been replaced by five single baths of a modern type, and the same is at present being done on the male side. It is evident, from the above improvements, that the Committee of Management desire to bring their Asylum up to the standard of modern requirements for such institutions. There are, however, some few matters which I wish to bring under their notice.

The accommodation is insufficient, the sleeping space in the Asylum being now overcrowded by some 61 patients: the tiling in some of the lavatories is much worn, and requires to be renewed;

and some of the single rooms, day rooms, and corridors, would be much improved by repainting. Further, if the plunge baths in the acute block were replaced by single baths, it would greatly facilitate the bathing arrangements for the patients.

Since the institution was last visited, on 13th September, 1911, 97 patients have been admitted; 59 have been discharged, of whom 49 had recovered; and 28 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 283 males and 264 females, a total of 547, showing an increase of 10 patients during the twelve months under review.

The causes of death call for no special remarks. No death was the result of suicide or accident, and a Coroner's inquest was not considered necessary in any case. No post-mortem examinations were made during the year.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions since last visit has been 50 amongst the males and 51 amongst the females. The death rate during 1911 was below the average—amounting to only 5 per cent. of the daily average number resident; the general average for Irish Asylums being 7.2.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint, and only on two occasions was seclusion employed—once with a male patient for 2½ hours, and once with a female patient for two hours.

The general health of the inmates has been good; no zymotic disease visited the institution since last inspection, and to-day only six female patients were confined to bed—three owing to serious illness, two from excitement, and one suffering from a minor ailment.

The dress and personal appearance of the patients was generally satisfactory; their conduct was quiet and orderly, and no complaints were made to me regarding their treatment.

The wards and dormitories were found in good order, and the beds and bedding clean and sufficient for this time of the year.

Two serious but non-fatal casualties are recorded: one was a fracture of the humerus in the case of a female patient, resulting from a fall, and the other a cut throat with suicidal intent, also in the case of a female patient.

The industrial employment of the patients receives careful attention. Excluding those assisting in the wards, 139 men and 145 women are daily engaged in useful occupation; 98 men work on the farm; 95 women at needlework and knitting, and 23 are employed in the laundry.

From returns supplied to us, we notice that 360 patients are able to attend Divine Service on Sundays, which is a most satisfactory proportion.

The staff consists of about 7 charge and 14 ordinary attendants on both the male and female sides of the house, which gives a proportion of about one attendant to every 13 patients on the male, and one nurse to about 12 patients on the female side.

Ten male attendants and 7 nurses hold the Medico-Psychological Certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and instruction is given to the other members of the staff by the Medical Officers, in order that they may present themselves for the necessary examination for this certificate.

The various medical registers are carefully kept, and reflect most creditably on Dr. Allman, the Assistant Medical Officer.

The other registers were all found written up to date.

12th September, 1912.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH AND 6TH AUGUST, 1912.

This institution was last visited on the 5th, 6th, and 7th December, 1911, when there were 1,442 patients (886 males and 556 females) on the register. Since then, 137 (83 males and 54 females) have been admitted; 74 (48 males and 26 females), have been discharged, of whom 70 had recovered, and 67 have died.

These changes leave now on the register the names of 1,438 patients (887 males and 551 females), of whom one male and two females are out on trial.

The sleeping accommodation is estimated as sufficient for 1,217 only, so that there are 218 resident in excess of the number for which proper sleeping accommodation is provided, while the deficiency of dayroom accommodation is much greater.

This state of affairs has been the subject of unfavourable comment on many occasions, and I do not exaggerate in saying that, on days when the patients are confined to the house, in some of the day-rooms, the overcrowding is most prejudicial to their health. I am aware that the Committee of Management are taking steps to relieve this congestion, and I trust some arrangement will shortly be arrived at.

Of the deaths, which were all due to natural causes, 19 are registered as due to phthisis, 13 to senile decay, 9 to melancholic exhaustion, 5 to epilepsy, 3 to general tuberculosis, 3 to bronchitis, 3 to cerebral hemorrhage, 2 to pneumonia, 2 to heart disease, 3 to maniacal excitement, and one to each of the following:—Pulmonary embolism, stomatitis, erysipelas, cancer, enteric fever, and general debility.

The cause of death was verified by post-mortem examination in only five cases, but difficulty is experienced in this matter owing to the remains being taken home for interment.

There is no record of any patient being subjected to restraint or seclusion in the interval covered by this report, but on the first day of my visit I found one male patient in seclusion, and no entry of such treatment appeared in the Register kept for the purpose. There was certainly much laxity on the part of some attendant in not reporting the case, and obtaining the authority of a medical officer for secluding the patient, but Dr. Kirwan promised to make full investigation into the matter.

There are thirteen entries in the Register of accidents since last inspection, most of which relate to injuries received in a fortuitous manner, but undoubtedly contributed to by the overcrowding in the institution. The list includes three fractures, four incised wounds, a torn ear, a split lip, a broken nose, two sprained ankles, and a dislocated shoulder. The majority of these injuries were caused by assaults by fellow patients, but one of the incised wounds was self-inflicted, and the remainder of the injuries were sustained accidentally.

As is usual in this Asylum, the record of zymotic diseases is heavy. Since the date of the last visit there were 40 cases amongst the patients, three of which ended fatally, and eight amongst the staff. The cases included 29 of dysentery and diarrhoea; 11 of tonsillitis; 4 of enteric fever; 2 of influenza; one of erysipelas; and one of infective stomatitis.

Thirty-seven patients were seen in bed, of whom 20 were seriously ill; 9 suffered from minor ailments; 5 from excitement; and 3 from old age or debility.

Seventy-four patients are reported to be epileptic, 40 to be actively suicidal, and 276 in all sleep under observation.

An excellent dinner was provided for the patients, consisting of bacon, potatoes and cabbage. It was well cooked, nicely served, and much appreciated.

The patients in all parts of the Asylum were, with a few exceptions, orderly, well behaved, and seemed generally contented with their surroundings.

The clothing of the men was good and suitable, and the women were nicely dressed in materials of various colours.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in good order, but in several of the dayrooms there was a want of brightness, cheerfulness, and comfort that might easily be remedied by the addition of more furniture, books, papers, magazines, plants, etc., which are now almost universally met with in asylums.

Many of the old pattern bedsteads are still in use, but they are gradually being replaced by modern ones.

The industrial occupation of the patients receives careful attention. Two hundred and seventy-six men are employed at farm and garden labour, 32 in the kitchen, and others at various trades. One hundred and twenty-seven women are engaged at knitting and needlework, 57 work in the laundry, and 93 assist in the wards.

The Chaplains have been frequent in their attendance at the institution, and the number of patients attending Divine Service on last Sunday was 635.

The amusements consist of weekly dances, concerts, sports, football, cricket, hockey, etc., and 320 men and 290 women are returned as being able to enjoy these amusements.

Amongst the improvements carried out since last visit, I may mention the erection of a new straw-house with concrete foundations and a zinc roof; the tiling of two of the long corridors; the dashing of the boundary wall, and the painting of many portions of the interior of the building.

The various registers are all written up to date, and the Case-books reflect credit on the Assistant Medical Officers, Dr. Mills and Dr. English.

6th August, 1912.

BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

At each succeeding visit to this institution, one is more and more struck by the great contrast between the accommodation provided in the old building in the City, and the new Villa Colony at Purdysburn.

I need not dwell on the gloomy and prison-like character of the former, as has so often been done in previous reports, and which, notwithstanding every effort to brighten it, and to minimise the inherent defects of its structure, cannot but prejudicially affect the chances of recovery of those patients who are perforce located in it.

In addition to this drawback, the unfortunate patients are greatly overcrowded, and the thought naturally suggests itself that, if this overcrowding is so noticeable by day, when many of the patients are scattered at various occupations in the grounds and elsewhere, how acute it must be by night when they are all packed into the sleeping space, which is so inadequate for the number to be accommodated.

These patients are certainly much to be commiserated, when their lot is compared with that of their more fortunate fellow patients located at Purdysburn, where the air of freedom and comfort, and the pleasant and cheerful surroundings are highly conducive to their physical health, as well as to their mental recovery. There can be no question that for healthfulness and comfort the buildings and site at Purdysburn are unsurpassed by any public asylum in the United Kingdom, and this has been achieved at a very moderate cost, owing to the energy and industry of the Committee of Management, whose untiring devotion to the welfare of the insane cannot be too highly spoken of. As the minutes of their proceedings at their Meetings show, they give most careful attention to every detail, and spend much time in discussing every question which comes before them—exhibiting a due sense of their duty to the afflicted class committed to their charge on the one hand, and of the interests of the ratepayers on the other. I, therefore, feel diffident in pressing such a progressive and public spirited body to make further efforts, but the contrast between the old and the new institution is so forcibly impressed on me as the result of my inspection, that I would urge them to hasten, by every means in their power, the transfer of the patients to the new villas at Purdysburn, which are now completed, and only require to be furnished. I understand that contracts for the furniture have already been taken, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that arrangements for the transfer of the patients will shortly be made, and that the last stage of the work will then be undertaken, with a view to the removal of the entire institution to Purdysburn.

In addition to the six villas which are ready for furnishing, the administrative block, hospital, laundry, stores, workshops, and water tower have been completed by the contractor.

The asylum staff, with the assistance of a number of patients, are engaged in making roads: constructing a bridge over the stream which flows through the asylum estate: erecting a dairy: and constructing a new reservoir and waterways.

During the past year they have also painted and distempered many of the dayrooms, dormitories, corridors, etc., both at the parent Asylum and at Purdysburn.

On the first day of my visit the names of 1,253 patients were on the register, distributed as follows:—

At Grosvenor Road Asylum, Belfast, ..	...	869
At Purdysburn, ..	...	397
At Ballymena Workhouse. ..	...	47

Since the 12th October, 1911, the date of the previous visit, the following changes have occurred amongst the patients:—125 men

and 142 women have been admitted, 69 men and 56 women have been discharged, of whom 86 had recovered, and 56 men and 72 women have died.

Of the admissions, 101, or 38 per cent. of the total, were pauper patients taken into the Asylum from the Belfast Workhouse.

The deaths, which all resulted from natural causes, and were verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 18 per cent., were due to cerebral degeneration and hæmorrhage in 35 cases; general paralysis of the insane in 17 cases; tuberculosis in 16 cases; senile decay in 16 cases; heart disease in 15 cases; and maniacal or melancholic exhaustion in 8 cases. The remaining 21 cases call for no comment. The only noticeable feature amongst the deaths was the large proportion due to general paralysis of the insane. In no instance did a bed-sore exist at death.

No Coroner's inquest was held; no restraint or seclusion was employed in the treatment of any patient; and no serious accident or casualty of any kind has taken place since the date of last visit.

The immunity from accidents is most creditable to the vigilance of the staff, in view of the amount of dangerous excavation works undertaken and carried out by the attendants and patients at Purdysburn, and the administration of the institution must be congratulated on the absence of any event requiring entry in the register kept for recording casualties.

One escape took place—a male patient having got away and been absent for three nights before being retaken.

The general health of the institution is good, with the exception of 29 patients, who were confined to bed, 7 of whom were seriously ill, 16 suffering from minor ailments, and 6 from senile debility.

Under zymotic diseases there are entries of 20 cases of influenza, 4 of erysipelas, and 3 of cellulitis, none of which proved fatal.

One of the many satisfactory features in the administration of this Asylum is the large proportion of patients employed at suitable and beneficial work, which must account to a great extent for the tranquillity, good behaviour, and contentment that prevail. No less than 284 men are daily engaged in various forms of labour on the land and in the garden and grounds; 45 are employed as upholsterers, while various other works give occupation to 67 more. Of the women, 48 are engaged in the laundry, 21 in the kitchen, while 299 find occupation at knitting, sewing and crocheting. These figures do not include 247 patients who assist in the wards.

The condition of the patients gave evidence that they receive every necessary care, and that their wants are adequately attended to. Their clothing was suitable for this time of the year, and their personal tidiness reflects credit on those in charge of them. Beyond the usual appeals for release, I received no complaints worthy of mention.

The Chaplains' books show that 71 per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties. On last Sunday 451 males and 408 females were present at Divine Service.

I saw the patients at dinner both at Grosvenor Road Asylum and also in several of the villas at Purdysburn. The meals were substantial, generous in quantity, and the manner of service most satisfactory in every respect.

Dr. Graham is fortunate in having at his disposal an excellent staff, which is maintained at a good strength. I was much struck by their businesslike manner, and their tactful handling of the patients.

The dayrooms and dormitories in all sections of the Asylum were found scrupulously clean, and in the best of order. The dayrooms are supplied with books, newspapers, games, flowers, plants, and other objects of interest, and it is little wonder that the patients are quiet, orderly, and contented.

Amusements for the patients consist of associated entertainments, at which 210 males and 270 females on an average, are able to enjoy themselves, also football, handball, and the usual indoor games, such as hiliards, draughts, cards, etc. The annual sports were held this year in September.

The Case-books and other medical records are carefully written up to date by Dr. Patrick and Dr. S. J. Graham, Assistant Medical Officers, and the registers for which Mr. Harper is responsible reflect great credit on him.

The Committee are to be congratulated on possessing in Dr. William Graham, the Medical Superintendent, such an able and zealous officer, who spares no efforts in carrying out their views as regards the erection of the new asylum, as well as in the general administration of the institution.

7th November, 1912.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 29TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

Little change has taken place in the numbers in this institution since last inspected, on the 5th September, 1911, there being 269 males and 282 females, total 551, on the register, as against 265 males and 237 females, total 502, at the date of the earlier visit, so that the overcrowding alluded to in the last report continues, and requires attention.

In the interval 91 patients were admitted, and 50 discharged, while 42 died, the deaths being returned as due to tubercular disease in 10 cases (24 per cent.), and to one or other forms of cardiac affection in no less than 14, while general paralysis accounted for one death. The remaining causes of death call for no comment.

In no case was the diagnosis verified by autopsy, nor has any proper accommodation been as yet provided for making such examinations.

The only serious casualty was a fracture of the right ulna, which occurred in a struggle between a patient and an attendant, and the only case of zymotic disease was one of scarlatina in a patient who was convalescent at the time of the visit.

The means of segregating infectious cases have to be improvised, and hence are decidedly imperfect, so that an effort should be made to provide a proper isolation department, for use in such contingencies.

There were no escapes since last visit.

Seclusion has been resorted to in four cases, on 28 occasions, for a total period of 158 hours; and four male patients were restrained, by means of the strait jacket, for 38 hours in all, owing to violent excitement.

The patients were comfortably and tidily dressed, the women particularly being neat in their attire. All showed evidence of care and attention.

There were amongst the cases 38 epileptics, and 22 acutely suicidal patients, all of whom were under special supervision, while 202 sleep under observation.

Sixteen patients were seen in bed, but only five of these were seriously ill.

The patients were visited at dinner, an abundant meal of fish and potatoes, which was neatly served, and partaken of in an orderly manner.

Over 80 per cent. walk daily in the grounds, and it is satisfactory to note that no less than 125 male patients are taken beyond the grounds once a week. It is to be hoped that a similar privilege will be extended to such of the women as are suitable cases for it.

Without counting about 16 per cent., who merely assist the attendants in the wards, 48 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, 109 men finding occupation at agricultural work, while, of the women, 23 assist in the laundry, and 56 do needlework or knitting.

The Chaplains visit the Asylum twice weekly, and about 363 Roman Catholics and 21 Protestants are able to attend Divine Service, a proportion of nearly 77 per cent.

Several associated entertainments have been given since last inspection, at which an average of 307 patients were present, and some have been well enough to visit the agricultural show, athletic sports, and race-meetings, as well as other amusements.

The dormitories and dayrooms were in excellent order, and the beds very clean and well-kept. It is, however, very regrettable that no work has been done to rectify the glaring defects of the lavatory and sanitary accommodation, to which attention was called in the last report. In Divisions 3 and 7 there is only one closet each, used by 53 and 35 patients, respectively, and no lavatory basins at all, while Divisions 4 and 8 are little better provided. In these Divisions also the storage accommodation is very deficient. It is to be hoped that the long overdue improvements necessary will be put in hand without further delay.

The workshops and storerooms were found in good order.

In addition to general painting and decorating, the staff and patients have fitted up a good slaughter-house, and were engaged on an excellent five-roomed cottage on the farm, for the Land-steward, while new flower beds and walks have been formed in the women's exercising ground.

It is satisfactory to note that fire-drill is held weekly, but it would be highly desirable to fit hydrants indoors, as there is good water pressure, and the only means, inside the building, of dealing with incipient outbreaks of fire are chemical extinguishers.

The proportion of nurses to female patients is one to 13, but there is but one attendant to about 16 men. Eleven of the attendants, and six of the nurses hold the certificate in nursing of the Medico-Psychological Association, but it does not appear that any instruction is being given to enable others to obtain this qualification.

The various registers and the Case-books are kept up to date.

9th December, 1912.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Since the 20th July, 1911, when this institution was last inspected, a further increase in numbers has taken place, there being at the date of the present inspection 833 patients (527 male and 306 female) on the register, as against 811 (518 male and 293 female) on the former occasion. It follows that all that was said in the last report regarding the urgent need of additional accommodation now applies with even greater force, many parts of the Asylum being shockingly overcrowded, a condition of affairs not only dangerous to the safety of the patients and militating against their recovery, but also deleterious to their bodily health. The last is convincingly shown by the unusual prevalence of tubercular disease, not to mention other forms of lung trouble. The Committee have, it is true, had the question of additional accommodation under consideration, but nothing whatever has been decided on, and, as this matter is pressing, in the interest of the unhappy sufferers for whom they are responsible, we must urge upon them in the strongest manner the necessity of making adequate provision for the numbers in the Asylum, without further delay.

The water supply, to which attention was called in our last report, also remains as before, though, owing to the copious rainfall of the present season, the deficiency has not been felt as it was last year. Even this summer, however, the supply was for a time cut off at night, and the serious results which would follow in case of fire need hardly be pointed out. In this connection it may be mentioned that the fire-escape staircases from the upper story have not yet been erected, though I was given to understand that this will be done immediately.

The number of admissions since last inspection was 142 (79 males and 63 females), and the number of discharges 65 (37 males and 28 females), while 55 have died.

As indicated above, the causes of death include tubercular disease in an unusual proportion of cases, 19 in all, or 34.5 per cent.; while 7 more, or 12.7 per cent., died of other forms of lung disease. One patient died of "ossification of the meninges and chronic meningitis," another of Huntington's chorea. The causes of death in the remaining cases call for no remark, but the absence of any death from general paralysis may be noted. In only three cases was an autopsy held.

There were a few cases of symptomatic disease since last visit, none of which terminated fatally. These included 5 cases of erysipelas, and one of dysentery, as well as a few sporadic cases of influenza and tonsillitis.

The only serious casualty was a fracture of the left ulna in a female patient, which, unfortunately, was not satisfactorily accounted for. Another female patient, however, was found to have received several burns on her legs, and these injuries are alleged to have been purposely inflicted by one of the nurses, who has been returned for trial at the next Assizes.

A male patient effected his escape, but was brought back by attendants on the following day.

Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to since last visit, but no fewer than 62 patients were secluded on 1,163 occasions, for a total period of 10,440 hours. Such an amount of seclusion is unusual in modern asylums, and an attempt should be made to reduce it very materially.

The patients in general were comfortably and neatly clad, and the attempt at variety in the dresses of the women is most commendable.

With the exception of some of the women, the patients were exceptionally quiet and well-behaved, a fact particularly observable during the dinner.

The cases included 41 epileptics, and 6 actively suicidal patients, all of whom are under special supervision. There were no general paralytics.

Twenty patients were seen in bed, but only six of these were seriously ill.

Two patients were in seclusion.

The number of patients engaged in useful work is very creditable, 361, or over 43 per cent., being so employed, in addition to 147 who assisted the attendants in the wards. If these be included, the proportion of employed is over 61 per cent., and it may be added that the quality of the work done by the tradesmen patients, who have mostly been trained in the Asylum, is excellent.

Four hundred and fifty-six patients walk daily in the grounds outside the airing courts, but none are taken beyond the grounds.

The number of patients who are able to attend Divine Service is 313, or 37.6 per cent. The Chaplains are assiduous in the performance of their duties.

About 175 patients attend the associated entertainments, which, in addition to dances, include two amateur concerts and two performances by travelling companies given since last inspection, as well as gramophone recitals, and the usual indoor games.

The supply of papers, books, and magazines in the dayrooms still appears somewhat scanty, however, and an effort should be made to secure a larger supply, which ought not to be difficult in the neighbourhood of a town like Castlebar.

The patients were seen at dinner, which was satisfactory as to quality, but left much to be desired, as was implied in our last report, as to service, neither table-cloths nor knives and forks being provided.

The dormitories and dayrooms were in good order, the hospital wards being particularly bright and attractive. The beds and bedding were very good, and well kept, and under-blankets are provided for all the beds, while the patients in the hospital and observation dormitories are furnished with night-dresses.

The store-rooms and workshops were found in good order, and the stores on the whole satisfactory. The butter, however, might be better.

Since the last visit the new sewage disposal works have been brought near to completion, and the farm-buildings are being re-roofed, both by outside labour, while the Asylum staff and patients have finished the levelling of the recreation grounds and sports field, and done a large amount of painting, distemping, and repairs to plaster-work, as well as remodelling the farmyard.

The proportion of attendants and nurses to patients is inadequate, there being only about one to every seventeen, and it is to be hoped that the Committee will see their way to augment the numbers of

the staff. It is also regrettable that not one holds the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, nor is any instruction given to enable them to obtain this qualification. Some such system of instruction is, in our opinion, essential to the proper care and treatment of the insane, and is now almost universal.

The books and registers were, with trifling exceptions, up to date, and the Case-books indicated the interest taken in his work by the Assistant Medical Officer.

19th September, 1912.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 6TH AND 7TH DECEMBER, 1912.

When last inspected, on the 22nd September, 1911, there were in this institution 430 male and 410 female patients, or 840 in all. Since that date 137 patients have been admitted, and 64 discharged, while 66 died, leaving 847, or 436 males and 411 females. There has, therefore, been no material change in the numbers under care, and, since the existing sleeping accommodation only provides for 377 women and 384 men, there is need for its extension to deal in a suitable manner with the insane poor of the district. The dayroom space is also deficient.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1911 was 39.2, but during the present year has increased, so far, to 43, a very satisfactory improvement. The death rate, however, is also higher than in 1911.

The causes of death in the 66 cases ending fatally since last inspection include tubercular disease in 23 (33.3 per cent.), a high proportion. The other causes call for no comment, except in one instance, where death was due to drowning. This was the case of a trusted convalescent male patient who, while awaiting discharge, attempted to escape, and was drowned in swimming across the river Suir. At an inquest, which was duly held, the jury exonerated the Asylum staff from all blame, a conclusion in which, after an inquiry on oath held by this Department, we were happy to be able to concur. There were no other serious casualties during the period under review.

Some cases of zymotic disease, in the form of dysentery, measles, influenza, and enteric fever, occurred sporadically both amongst patients and staff, but all happily terminated in recovery.

Four male patients escaped, but were brought back, two on the following day, one after two, and one after three days' absence.

It is satisfactory to note that no use of mechanical restraint is recorded since last visit, and only a single instance of seclusion, for 9½ hours.

The female patients were neatly and comfortably clad, as was also the case with the men in the new blocks: but the dress of those in the main male department left something to be desired. This department is so contracted, and so unsuitable, that it is no matter for surprise that the state of the patients and their conduct is unsatisfactory, the small yards in which they are crowded together constituting a veritable pandemonium, while general discontent, as

shown by the numerous complaints of detention, prevails in this part of the institution. In contrast, the women, who are much better provided for, were fairly quiet, and their complaints relatively few. The state of affairs in the male house must militate seriously against recovery.

The patients included 3 general paralytics, 43 epileptics, and 15 actively suicidal patients, while 82 epileptic and suicidal patients were under special supervision. Forty-four patients were in bed at the time of the visit, but only 14 of these suffered from serious illness.

Not counting about 15 per cent. who assist the nurses and attendants in the wards, nearly 39 per cent. of the patients find some useful occupation, 104 men being employed in the garden or on the farm, and 24 at artisan work, while 35 women are occupied in the laundry, and 134 with needlework, knitting, and the like. The output of the shoemaker's shop is very good, notwithstanding its small size, but some of the trades, such as upholstering, might be developed with advantage.

Practically all the patients are taken outside the airing courts, and small parties are allowed to go to local amusements; but none are sent for walks in the country, which is regrettable.

Nearly 47 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments, which include weekly dances, variety performances, and cricket and hockey matches.

The Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopalian Chaplains attend on Sundays and holidays, and when otherwise required, and the Methodist Chaplain visits when his services are desired. About 418 patients (397 Roman Catholics and 21 Protestants) are able to attend Divine Service.

The women were seen at dinner on the first day of inspection, and the men on the second. In the female dining hall a good dinner was nicely served, and the behaviour of the patients was, on the whole, satisfactory. The men's dinner was good in quality, and sufficient in quantity, but the service was somewhat rough, as were the manners of the patients, while some of the table-cloths were greatly soiled. The male dining hall had been, however, only a few days re-opened, after the recent improvements, and it may be expected that a better state of things will gradually be introduced.

The dormitories in the female department and outlying blocks were found in good order, and the beds comfortable. Some are still without under-blankets, which are, however, being gradually supplied. Night dresses are provided in both male and female hospitals and observation dormitories. The dormitories and single rooms in the male house were clean, and as comfortable as could be expected, but there is no lavatory accommodation off the dormitories, for night use, in the older parts of the institution, nor is there any general system of heating.

The dayrooms on the female side and in the detached blocks were in good order, and for the most part fairly well furnished, but the female refractory ward requires some additional chairs. Little that is good, however, can be said of the dayrooms in the male house, that in the basement in particular being almost as bad as it can be, gloomy, shabby, poorly furnished, with little light and no outlook, and too small for the numbers using it. The floor in this room is in a very bad state, and, if the use of the room is to be continued, requires to be renewed at once. Apart from this, more of the floors, both in the male and female buildings, should be waxed and polished, too many being still scoured after the antiquated fashion.

Attention must again be called to the scanty supply of papers and books in the wards, and games should also be provided.

The stores and kitchen are small for the size of the institution, and the laundry is badly in need of an additional hydro-extractor for the foul clothes, the hand-wringing keeping the workers and the floor in a state of moisture. A disinfecting chamber, which need not be large, would also be very desirable.

Another addition which is badly required is a suitable mortuary. The building at present used for that purpose (as well as for others) is a mere tool-shed, and is placed close to the workshops and to the entrance of the water supply. There is no place where a post-mortem examination could be made, and no proper respect can be shown for the dead or for the feelings of relatives. It is to be hoped that this defect will shortly be remedied.

Several important improvements have been effected by outside labour since last visit. The neat new home for twenty-one nurses, with separate bedrooms, sittingroom, two bathrooms, and sanitary accommodation, is a great advance on the old arrangement, and wonderfully good value for the money spent, having cost only about £50 a bed. The enlargement of the men's dining hall is also a great improvement.

Much of the fitting of the nurses' home was carried out by the staff and patients, who also enlarged the meat store, laid several new floors, erected new closets in No. 1 Male Division, and did a good deal of excellent concrete and other work. They were engaged in putting in a new bath and lavatories in the male house at the time of the visit.

The staff numbers about one to every 13 patients, and 6 nurses and 18 attendants hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, while 21 nurses and 3 attendants are undergoing training with a view to obtaining that qualification. This is as it should be.

The registers and other books were properly kept, except that the column, in the Register of Admissions, showing the state of the physical health on admission, was not filled in. The Case-books were kept fairly up to date—absolutely so as regards the recent admissions.

31st December, 1912.

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

On the first day of the present visit the number of patients on the register of this institution was 1,796, including 873 male and 918 female patients, as against 1,736, or 842 males and 894 females, at the date of the last inspection, 11th October, 1911. The numbers have, therefore, increased by 60, and consequently the remarks made in the last report regarding the gross overcrowding which prevails apply with even greater force now, since, beyond a little additional space gained by the removal of unnecessary single rooms—a mere bagatelle in view of the discrepancy between the numbers and the space avail-

able—nothing whatever has been done towards providing more adequate accommodation for the insane poor of the district. It is earnestly to be hoped that this duty will be postponed no further, and that the Committee will take steps as soon as possible to remedy the present unsanitary and otherwise unsatisfactory conditions.

During the interval between the two inspections, 366 patients were admitted (311 for the first time), while 181 were discharged, 32 were transferred to Youghal, one escaped, and 92 died.

Notwithstanding the overcrowding, the death-rate is surprisingly low, being only 5·7 per cent. on the daily average number resident in 1911, but the recovery rate is also low, 37·5 per cent. on the admissions, as against 40·7 for the whole of the Irish Asylums.

Overcrowding has probably, moreover, a relation to the fact that nearly 32 per cent. of the deaths are due to tubercular disease, the other causes including pneumonia in 15 cases, general paralysis in 6 cases, enteric fever in 4, and gastritis, colitis, and peritonitis in one each. The remaining causes of death call for no comment, being such as may be commonly expected in asylums.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 24 cases, or about 26 per cent.

During the period under review 21 patients and 4 members of the staff have been attacked by enteric fever, with a fatal result, as above mentioned, in four of the former. Ten of the cases occurred in November, 1911, and eight during October, 1912, the last series all beginning about the same date. No definite cause has, however, been discovered.

A case diagnosed as diphtheria was seen during the visit.

Four serious casualties are reported, viz.:—two scalp wounds, both inflicted by the same patient on different occasions, a fracture of the neck of the femur, due to a fall caused by another patient, and fracture of the tibia, also due to a fall, apparently accidental. There was, however, no fatal accident, nor was it necessary to hold a Coroner's Inquest on any occasion.

Four male patients succeeded in effecting their escape, but all were recaptured, one on the following day, the others after a few days' absence. A patient, who had escaped prior to the last inspection, was not brought back, and his name was removed from the register at the end of the year 1911.

The absence of any record of restraint or seclusion is once more a most satisfactory feature of the working of the institution, indicating as it does a high degree of efficiency in the treatment of the patients.

The patients were neatly and comfortably clad, and gave evidence of receiving proper care and attention. Relatively few complaints were made, even of detention, but any of a reasonable character were inquired into: none, however, appeared to call for any action. When thought desirable, individual cases were discussed with the Medical Superintendent regarding the question of discharge.

Both sexes were seen at dinner, which was of good quality, abundant, and served with a regard to civilised usage, and was partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner by the male patients and most of the females, though the conduct of some of the latter was not so satisfactory.

The patients included 123 epileptics, and 22 actively suicidal cases, while 210 are, for various reasons, kept under special supervision. There were also 5 male general paralytics.

The patients confined to bed at the time of the visit numbered 104, of whom 27 were seriously ill, including some cases of enteric fever, and that diagnosed as diphtheria, alluded to above. It was unsatisfactory to find these cases being treated in the ordinary hospital (though the diphtheria case was kept, of course, in a single room), owing to the fact that the isolation hospital had to be used as part of the ordinary sleeping accommodation, on account of the overcrowding of the institution, thus involving grave risk of the extension of the disease. Thirty-seven of the patients were kept in bed owing to old age or debility, and 40 for minor ailments.

Nearly all the patients walk daily in the grounds, and it is satisfactory to note that no less than 650 are taken outside on holidays, while some of the male patients are often trusted out on parole.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is also very satisfactory, being over 69 per cent., without counting more than 16 per cent. who merely assist the attendants in the wards. Of the men, 372 are engaged in garden and farm work, and 71 at various trades, which include weaving of tweed, and making mats, brushes, and baskets, as well as those ordinarily carried on in asylums. In view of the amount of upholstering which has to be done, the number of patients employed at this work might be increased with advantage. On the women's side 84 are employed in the laundry, and 297 at needlework, knitting, or mat-making.

The ministrations of religion is properly attended to, the Roman Catholic Chaplain visiting once, or oftener, each day, and the Protestant Chaplains twice weekly, or oftener as required. The number of patients able to attend Divine Service is 1,155 (nearly 69 per cent.), including 1,102 Roman Catholics and 53 Protestants.

No less than 84 associated entertainments have been given for the healthy amusement of the patients since last inspection, at which 610 patients on the average have been able to be present. The amusements take the form of bi-weekly dances, concerts, cinematograph performances, and the like, with various games, while some of the patients are allowed out to attend local sports, races, and football matches. Preparations were being made for a concert on the last day of the inspection.

The dormitories and single rooms were found in excellent order, and the beds very clean and comfortable, and provided throughout with under-blankets, bolsters and pillows. In many special dormitories nightshirts are supplied, and the number of these is being gradually increased. The mattresses, however, in very many instances require re-covering, and re-upholstering, and, in the few instances where bedsteads of the old-fashioned form are in use, two mattresses should be supplied.

In one small dormitory, on the male side, the windows are too high and too small, the effect being rather gloomy. They should be enlarged and lowered.

It is satisfactory to note that the modern principle of large observation dormitories is extensively adopted in this institution, with a corresponding reduction in the number of single rooms. It has been possible, accordingly, to gain additional accommodation by clearing away useless partitions, and further improvements in this direction are in progress.

Emergency exits are required from the upper story of the hospital on both sides, for use in case of fire.

One of the baths in the hospital should be replaced, otherwise the sanitary and lavatory accommodation was in good order throughout.

The dayrooms are in excellent condition, clean and well kept, and efforts are evidently made to give them a cheerful and homelike aspect.

The storerooms and workshops were in good order, and the stores satisfactory, except that some of the butter was excessively salt.

The kitchen, however, was by no means as clean and tidy as it should be, and it was also badly in need of painting.

Since last inspection large shelters have been erected on the male and female recreation grounds for the use of the patients, and much necessary repairing and pointing of the masonry of the main building has been carried out, chiefly by outside labour, while the asylum staff and patients have erected a complete Pasteurising plant in connection with the milk store; repainted eleven wards; constructed three new windows in the shoemakers' and upholsterers' shops, and carried out a number of other extensive repairs and improvements, in addition to the removal of single rooms above alluded to.

The numbers of the staff are very satisfactory, there being about one to 15 patients on the male side, in addition to 14 tradesmen attendants, and one to 12 on the female side, with 3 laundress-nurses.

Twenty-eight of the male staff and 23 of the female hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and the course of training to enable others to obtain this qualification is about to be resumed.

The condition of the institution and of the patients certainly gave a favourable impression of the efficiency of the staff, which was further tested in one direction by an alarm of fire in an outlying block. The fire brigade was on the spot and had the hose connected in less than four minutes.

In the course of the year this Department, at the request of the Asylum Committee, held a Sworn Inquiry into a serious breach of discipline which took place in the early morning of the 26th December, 1911, when two men entered two of the nurses' dormitories and blacked the faces of the occupants. Evidence was forthcoming to create grave suspicion of guilt in the case of one attendant, who was subsequently discharged by the Committee, but no evidence was brought forward as to the second man.

The various books and registers were found to be properly kept, with the exception of two columns in the Register of Admissions, which should be filled in. The Case-books reflect credit on the Assistant Medical Officers, the notes being methodically written, and showing an interest in, and knowledge of the cases, which was also evinced in other ways. Some notes are, however, overdue in the older Case-books.

2nd December, 1912.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

When last inspected, on 1st March, 1911, the registers of this institution contained the names of 404 patients—346 males and 158 females. Since then 46 males and 26 females have been admitted; 2 males have been discharged (not recovered); and 43 males and 23 females died, leaving 347 males and 161 females; total, 408, an increase of 4. There are, therefore, still three vacancies on the male side, but the female side contains one patient in excess of the accommodation provided.

Death, in the fatal cases since last inspection, was certified as due to "cardiac degeneration" in no less than 50 instances, to phthisis in 13, and to cerebral abscess, broncho-pneumonia, and mitral valvular disease, respectively, in one each; but in none was the diagnosis verified by autopsy. In one case bedsores were found at death.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number in residence for 1911 was 10, as against a general average of 7.2 for the Irish asylums, but this high rate is probably to be set down to the age of many of the patients.

Since last visit there have been no cases of zymotic disease, no serious casualties, and no escapes, nor has it been necessary to resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The patients in the institution were comfortably clad, and, with the exception of one or two of the men, very neat in their dress, and they bore the appearance of being well cared for. Few complaints were received, and, in general, contentment seemed to prevail. Only two of the patients were in bed owing to serious illness.

Considering the class of patients in the institution, the proportion who are usefully employed is excellent, being no less than 40 per cent., in addition to a further 36 per cent. who assist in the work of the wards. Of the men, 38 are employed at farm and garden work, and 29 at various trades, while 41 women are engaged in needlework, knitting, or crochet work.

No less than 330 patients walk in the grounds daily, and it is satisfactory to note that 22 are taken beyond the grounds occasionally. An effort should be made to increase, if possible, the number of those enjoying this privilege.

The Chaplain visits the institution every day, and Mass has been celebrated 150 times since last inspection, nearly 62 per cent. of the patients—a very good proportion—being able to attend to their religious duties.

Thirty-six associated entertainments have been given for the patients, in the form of concerts, children's recitals, a dance, two theatrical entertainments, and others, while hagstells, football, and other means of recreation are provided. It would be well, however, if more books, magazines, and illustrated papers were placed in the dayrooms for ordinary use.

The patients were seen at dinner, which was properly and neatly served, and was partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner, grace having first been said. The day being Friday, dinner consisted of bread, butter, and coffee, but a few special patients were given fish and milk. The quantity appeared sufficient. The diet scale is, on the whole, satisfactory, but it would be well if all the patients were given butter for breakfast, at least on some days of the week. The working patients get butter or dripping daily, and other extras.

The dayrooms and dormitories were cheerful, and in admirable order, and the beds clean and comfortable, under-blankets and night-dresses being provided throughout.

The sanitary and lavatory accommodation is good and sufficient, but the flushing arrangements of the closets do not work satisfactorily.

The workshops and storerooms were also found in good order, and the stores of satisfactory quality, except the butter, which was too salt, and seemed slightly stale.

A gate or movable barrier should be erected, to keep patients from having access to the gallery of the laundry drying-closet.

Two excellent shelter-sheds have been erected by contract since last visit, one for the men and one for the women. These were floored in concrete by the asylum staff and patients, who also carried out many general repairs, renewals, and improvements throughout the institution, including a considerable amount of joinery and painting. Under the improvements may be mentioned the erection of two additional water tanks.

The pressure in the hydrants outside the building is stated to be sufficient for use in case of fire, and chemical extinguishers are provided indoors. It would be highly desirable to hold fire drill regularly, say, once a month, so that all may know their duties in the event of an outbreak.

The only change in the numbers of the staff since last visit consists in the appointment of an additional nurse.

The various statutory books and registers were carefully kept, and the Case-books written up to date by Dr. Twomey. One or two suggestions were made in connection with the latter.

21st November, 1912.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 16TH JULY, 1912.

I paid the annual statutory visit of inspection to this asylum to-day. It was a source of much pleasure and satisfaction to visit an institution maintained in such excellent order and condition in every department. The wards are furnished with great care and taste; easy chairs are liberally provided for the aged and infirm; pictures, books, papers, flowers, and games of various kinds are met with in each of the dayrooms; and it was not surprising, under such conditions, to find an air of tranquillity, comfort, and satisfaction reigning amongst the inmates.

There are 747 patients (398 men and 349 women) in the asylum at this date. Since the date of the previous visit, on the 31st October, 1911, 77 patients (38 men and 39 women) have been admitted; 51 have been discharged, of whom 48 had recovered; and 32 have died.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions during the period under review was 55·3 on the male, and 69·3 on the female side, which must be considered highly satisfactory.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and call for no special remarks—the cause of death being verified by post-mortem examination in seven cases.

It is gratifying to notice that no use of mechanical restraint or seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

Four men and three women were confined to bed to-day, suffering from serious illness, and one female owing to excitement.

The health of the institution has been generally good. The zymotic diseases reported since the last inspection consisted of 9 cases of influenza, 3 of erysipelas, and one of enteric fever, none of which ended fatally.

Serious casualties, involving fractures of bones, are recorded in two cases—one an intracapsular fracture of the femur, the other a Colles' fracture—both being caused by accidental falls. The other casualties reported are a lacerated wound of the hand, sustained by thrusting it through a wire mattress; a dislocation of the shoulder, caused by slipping off the edge of a bed; and a contusion of the shoulder caused by being pushed down by another patient.

One male patient effected his escape, and was not recaptured, as he managed to elude those in search of him for more than 14 days, when it was ascertained that he had returned to his home.

All the patients were seen by me in the course of my visit, and were found in a most satisfactory condition both as regards their dress and personal appearance, and they bore ample evidence of the care and attention they receive.

The dinners served during my visit were sufficient in quantity, and appeared of good quality. The manner in which they were served, and the order and good behaviour of the patients, left little to be desired.

The Register of employment shows that 113 men and 147 women are regularly engaged in useful work, apart from those assisting in the wards.

I was taken over the farm buildings and byres, which are all kept in excellent order, and certainly are a great credit to those in charge of them.

A large proportion of the patients, viz., 436, attend Divine Service, which is regularly celebrated in the institution.

The amusements provided consist of associated entertainments, concerts, and dances, at which 125 men and 115 women are able to attend, and 80 female patients are taken out on Sundays for walks beyond the grounds.

The stores were clean and in good order, and the provisions appeared of good quality.

The bread-room has been renovated, and a new floor laid down.

Eighteen of the male and two of the female staff hold the Medical-Psychological Association certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, while 16 male attendants and 26 nurses are at present receiving instruction, so that they may be able to present themselves for this examination within a reasonable period.

The old system of registering night visits by the "tell-tale" clock is still in use. It is to be hoped, however, that the Committee of Management may consider the advisability of introducing the more accurate and reliable electric system.

Arrangements have been made with the Belfast Fire Brigade whereby instruction in the use of fire-extinguishing apparatus will be given to the staff.

I was glad to see the Case-books kept up to date, and I hope the photographs of the patients will again be inserted in each case, as was formerly done.

16th July, 1912.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 10TH OCTOBER, 1912.

When last inspected, on the 14th November, 1911, there were on the register of this asylum the names of 480 patients, 267 male and 213 female. Since then 70 patients, 39 male and 31 female, have been admitted; 42, 23 male and 19 female, have been discharged; and 25, 14 male and 11 female, died—leaving 269 males and 214 females, or 483 in all.

These figures include four male patients who continue to be maintained at Ennis Workhouse, under the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9. These patients were also seen.

There is no indication, therefore, of any decrease in the number of patients, and the necessity for the provision of additional accommodation remains as urgent as ever, in view of the fact that no final arrangements have been made with reference to the proposed Auxiliary Asylum at Tulla. Apart from this, however, a number of improvements are greatly needed for the comfort of the patients and the proper working of the institution, which will be referred to in due course.

The causes of death, in the cases which have terminated fatally since last visit, include tubercular disease in 9 cases, or no less a percentage than 36, a high prevalence of this form of disease, which is in no way surprising in view of the overcrowding. The other causes of death are such as may be looked for in asylums, and call for no comment. Post-mortem examinations were made in five cases.

The only form of zymotic disease was influenza, which attacked 19 patients and 2 members of the staff. The cases were fairly evenly distributed as regards time, and all ended in recovery.

Two female patients sustained injuries owing to falls—one a Colles's fracture of the left wrist, the other a dislocation of the shoulder—and a male patient received a lacerated wound of the lower lip, the result of a blow from another patient.

Two male patients attempted to escape, but were brought back, one after three and the other after eight days' absence.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

The patients were comfortably clad, and appeared to receive attention, and the women especially were neat in their dress.

A few complaints, on the usual score of detention, were received, and some of the cases discussed with the medical officers.

Twenty-one patients suffer from epilepsy, and nineteen were stated to be actively suicidal, both classes being under special supervision. Only nine patients were confined to bed, all suffering from serious illness.

It is satisfactory to note that no less a proportion than 68 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, in addition to 17 per cent. who merely assist the attendants in the wards. The men are occupied chiefly at garden, farm, or artisan work, and the women at needlework, knitting, or in the laundry.

Another commendable feature is a walk outside the grounds, which is enjoyed by about 60 of the women once a week; but it would be well if the same privilege could be extended to some of the men. Sixty-seven per cent. walk daily in the grounds outside the airing-courts.

Both Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains visit the institution twice weekly, and nearly 56 per cent. of the patients are able to attend Divine Service.

One hundred and ninety-five patients on the average have been present at the associated entertainments since last visit. These included weekly dances, musical and other performances, and an excursion to the seaside, while some of the patients visited the circus. Games, such as cricket, handball, billiards, and others, have also been provided.

No alteration has been made in the dining-hall, which is too small to accommodate the patients, so that two services are necessary. Both men and women were seen at dinner, which was served with some regard to civilised usage, and was partaken of in general with apparent relish. The diet scale indicates that the dietary is satisfactory.

The dormitories and single rooms were in good order, and the beds and bedding well attended to and clean. There is, however, no system of heating except in a very few of the single rooms, and some mode of warming the remainder, especially the single rooms, is much needed.

The bathrooms are small, and in many instances poorly fitted. A central bathroom could be formed without difficulty, and would greatly conduce to convenience and economy in the working of the institution.

The sanitary accommodation is, to a considerable extent, rather primitive, and the somewhat old-fashioned arrangements should be gradually altered and replaced. An excellent idea is the provision of Berkefeld filters in all the lavatories, so that pure drinking water is everywhere available.

The female dayrooms are bright and well kept, but those on the male side are cheerless, and the furniture in them is scanty, unsuitable, and dilapidated, while more objects of interest, in the form of papers, books, magazines, and the like, are much needed.

The ground-floor corridor on the male side badly requires re-flooring, but I was informed that this is about to be taken in hand.

The store-rooms are very inadequate in size, and the rooms over them, which are used as dormitories, for which they are unsuitable, should be cleared, and restored to what appears to have been their original purpose.

The stores were satisfactory, with the exception of the butter, which was far too salt, and not very fresh.

The kitchen was satisfactory, upon the whole, but the cooking arrangements would, perhaps, be improved by the provision of a supplementary gas-cooker, which would probably tend to economy in summer.

The workshops were also visited, and call for no comment.

The laundry cannot be deemed satisfactory, being small in size, devoid of all aid from steam machinery, such as is found in every asylum nowadays, and fitted with most primitive washing arrangements, which appear to keep both the place and the workers in a perpetual state of wet. How the work is efficiently carried on is rather difficult to understand, and it is not wonderful that, as I was informed, a number of cases of phthisis have occurred amongst the workers. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Committee will lose no time in providing proper modern laundry accommodation, which will be much facilitated by the new boilers which are about to be installed.

The Chapel requires to be re-decorated.

The new female observation dormitory has made progress, but is still incomplete.

A considerable amount of painting, decorating, glazing, and general repairs has been carried out by the asylum staff and patients: a new closet has been put in on the male side, and one of the dormitories refloored.

The numbers of the staff are very meagre, there being only one attendant to about 18 male patients, and one nurse to about 16 females, while there appears to be only one nurse on night duty on the female side. Furthermore, not a single member of the staff holds the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, nor is any instruction given to enable them to obtain it. Unquestionably, no asylum can be properly nursed where the staff do not receive such systematic training, and it seems scarcely fair to the staff themselves that they should be deprived of the opportunity of gaining a qualification which is so generally required in candidates for the higher posts in asylums. In the interest both of patients and staff it is, therefore, to be hoped that this deficiency will be made good.

The various registers were found to be carefully kept, and the Case-books written up by Dr. Garry, the Assistant Medical Officer.

10th October, 1912.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18TH DECEMBER, 1912.

When last inspected (11th September, 1911) there were on the register of this asylum the names of 273 males and 278 females—total 551. Since that date 120 patients have been admitted and 53 discharged, while one escaped, and 59 died, leaving 558, or 274 males and 284 females. Forty-five of the 53 patients discharged are returned as "cured," and the recovery rate for 1911 was also satisfactory, being 40·7 on the admissions.

The deaths were ascribed to tubercular disease in 12 cases, about 20 per cent.; to cerebral hæmorrhage in no less than 8; and to influenza in 5; the remaining assigned causes calling for no comment. Autopsies were held in 11 cases, or over 18 per cent.

No zymotic disease visited the asylum except influenza, of which sporadic cases occurred all through the period under review, some of the staff being attacked as well as patients. As above noted, there were five deaths, all amongst the latter.

There were five serious casualties, including fractures in four cases, and scalding of the feet in one. The last-mentioned accident was due to the carelessness of a nurse in leaving the patient alone in the bathroom, the bath in which contained hot water only, owing to the cold supply being turned off. The nurse in fault was severely censured by the Committee.

A male patient effected his escape, and had not been brought back at the date of inspection.

Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to, but 16 patients were secluded on no less than 75 occasions, for a total period of 725 hours.

The patients were neat, clean, and comfortably dressed, the attire of the women being especially commendable, and all bore evidence of receiving care.

The number of complaints received was not excessive, and all were either on the usual subject of detention, or the result of delusions.

The behaviour of the patients at dinner was very fair, and the meal itself was good, but there appeared to be a dearth of knives and forks, which, however, were stated to be on order.

The patients included 25 epileptics, and 38 were under special observation. Twenty-two patients were seen in bed, but of these only eight were seriously ill.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is 42 per cent., without including a further 21 per cent. who merely assist the attendants in the wards. The care given to the encouragement of the trades is very commendable, as all the tweed and flannel, and some of the serge used are woven in the institution, where also all the patients' clothing and boots are made, and all the bread is baked.

Ten patients are taken outside the grounds, and 186 beyond the airing courts. Some further development in these directions, especially as regards country walks, might be tried with advantage. Nearly half the patients have been able to attend the associated amusements, which consisted of weekly dances, conjuring, cinematograph, and variety entertainments, while some visited the circus and theatricals outside.

Over 46 per cent. are able to attend Divine Service, which was celebrated 75 times for the Roman Catholics, and 131 times for the Protestant Episcopalians since last inspection. The Chaplains have been assiduous in their attendance.

The whole institution was found in excellent order. The dormitories and single rooms were clean and neat, and the beds comfortable, though many of the mattresses would be the better of being re-covered. The inmates of the female observation dormitory are provided with nightdresses, but not those in the corresponding male dormitory. This deficiency should be made good as soon as possible. The window of the first single room in No. 1 male division opens only into a dayroom, and the use of this room as a sleeping chamber should, therefore, be discontinued. The dormitories on the female side are overcrowded, and, as the adjacent Chapel is too small, it might be suggested that it should be converted into a dormitory and a new Chapel of suitable size erected in the grounds.

The dayrooms were cheerful and well-kept, and provided with objects of interest in the shape of pictures and plants, but a more liberal supply of papers and books would be desirable.

The sanitary and lavatory accommodation is, on the whole, satisfactory, but the two general bathrooms are too small, and the baths insufficient in number.

The enlargement of the laundry approaches completion, and will greatly increase the convenience of working this important department.

The kitchen, workshops, and store-rooms were in excellent order, and the stores of good quality. A fine new lathe has been placed in the engineer's shop, and additional machinery erected in the laundry.

The attendants number one to about 13 male patients, but there is only one nurse to 15 women. Twelve are undergoing training for the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which, it is satisfactory to note, has already been obtained by thirteen attendants and three nurses.

The registers and other books were written up to date, but several columns in the Register of Admissions had not been filled in. The Case-books were creditable to Dr. Kennedy, the Assistant Medical Officer, and indicated knowledge of and interest in the patients, but in some of the older cases more frequent notes would be desirable.

Six patients were residing at the power station at Kilcarberry, which was visited in the afternoon. Their quarters were sufficiently comfortable, and they appeared happy and contented.

2nd January, 1913.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 2ND OCTOBER, 1912.

When last inspected, on the 23rd September, 1911, the number of patients on the books of this Asylum was 446, or 229 males and 217 females. A considerable accession of numbers has since taken place, largely owing to the transfer to the Asylum of the inmates of the lunatic wards of neighbouring workhouses, which is still proceeding, and there are now 244 male and 218 female patients resident, total 462. The reception of the additional numbers has been rendered possible by the opening of Lacken Villa, which is now in occupation.

Since last inspection, 25 patients have been discharged, and 40 have died—the causes of death including phthisis in 11 cases (27.5 per cent.) and influenza in 3. The other causes of death call for no remark. In two instances only was there a post-mortem examination.

The only form of zymotic disease which visited the Asylum was influenza, by which 20 patients and 16 members of the staff were attacked in the period under review. The majority of the cases occurred in January and February, and, as already noted, there were three deaths, all amongst the patients.

The only serious casualty was an intracapsular fracture of the neck of the femur, sustained by a male patient in falling out of bed.

One male patient escaped, but was recaptured after being three days absent.

Two female patients were restrained by means of the camisole, one for no less a period than 1,304 hours in all, to prevent her from removing surgical dressings; the other for 6 hours, owing to great violence and excitement. One male and two female patients were secluded on four occasions, for a total period of 24 hours.

The patients were in general quiet and well-behaved, and few complaints were received. They were fairly well dressed, and neat. A large proportion seemed to suffer from mental weakness, con-

genital or acquired, and none were stated to be actively suicidal. There were, however, 22 epileptics, of whom 19 were returned as under special supervision.

Seventeen patients were confined to bed, but only three of these were suffering from serious illness. One male patient had contracted bedsores.

Omitting 142 patients who merely assist the attendants in the wards, 137, or under 30 per cent., are usefully employed, but only 31 of these are occupied at farm and garden work, and only 4 at skilled trades. Efforts at improvement in both these directions should be made.

The number walking in the grounds beyond the airing courts is 320, but none are taken outside the grounds.

Both Chaplains visit twice weekly, and 240 patients are able to be present at Divine Service.

About 174 patients, on the average, attended the associated entertainments, which, since last inspection, in addition to a weekly band performance, included the annual picnic, athletic sports, three concerts, and a cinematograph display.

The patients were seen at dinner, which was properly served, and partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner, but, as noted in the last report, the supply of meat was decidedly meagre. In one or two instances the helping consisted mainly of fat, which was left by the patient.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean, but a good deal of re-painting and re-decorating is required, and is being gradually carried out. More papers, books, and magazines would be desirable in the day-rooms. Those at Lacken Villa are only partly furnished, but no doubt their equipment will be completed in due course. The beds are well upholstered, and sufficient bedclothes are provided; but a good deal more care is needed in changing both blankets and sheets, which, in many instances, were soiled. I was glad to find that under-blankets are placed on all the beds, and that all the patients are gradually being provided with night-gowns.

The storerooms and workshops were in good order, and the stores of fair quality; but the kitchen floor needs repair.

In addition to the completion of the alterations at the Lacken Villa Annex, and the installation therein of electric light, a considerable amount of painting has been done, and a shed erected for the female patients.

The staff on the male side of the institution is fairly adequate, and it was satisfactory to learn that that on the female side is about to be increased. Ten attendants and one nurse hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, but no instruction is given to enable others to obtain this qualification, although, in our opinion, no Asylum can be properly nursed where the staff are not systematically trained. It is to be hoped that this defect will be remedied.

The various books and registers were found to be carefully written up to date.

2nd October, 1912.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 29TH & 30TH OCTOBER, 1912.

Since the date of last inspection, on the 16th November, 1911, many improvements and alterations have been carried out by the Asylum staff and patients, and, although nothing on a large scale has been undertaken, the changes made have improved the general condition of the institution. A shelter has been erected in the male airing court; some of the lavatories have been enlarged; new baths added, and the sanitary arrangements improved; the ventilation has received attention by the addition of wooden windows, and many of the dormitories and corridors have been painted and decorated, and now look bright and attractive.

Many portions of the building still require renovation, and this work is at present in progress.

The condition in which the Asylum was found was, on the whole, very satisfactory; the dayrooms and dormitories were clean and in good order, but a more liberal supply of books, papers, magazines, and games would add much to the amusement of the inmates.

The beds and bedding were clean, and under-blankets are now supplied to most of the patients.

The mattresses are made of fibre, and it is difficult to prevent them from getting "lumpy" and uncomfortable. We, therefore, should like to see the introduction of hair mattresses, which could be done gradually, and would not greatly increase the cost per head in any one year.

Since the 16th November, 1911, there have been 165 admissions (85 males and 80 females); 107 discharges (50 males and 57 females), and 34 deaths.

There are now on the books the names of 662 patients, of whom 354 are males and 308 females, which shows an increase of 24 since the date of last inspection. This increase may be accounted for, to some extent, by the reduced death rate, which has fallen to 7.1 per cent. of the daily average number resident—a rate which is most satisfactory, as compared with 12.6 per cent. some two years ago.

The deaths were due to natural causes, with one exception, in which death was due to shock and hæmorrhage on the brain, following injuries to the skull inflicted by another patient.

A Coroner's Inquest was held in this case, and the jury exonerated the management of the institution from all blame in the matter. An inquiry on oath was also held by our department, as the result of which we concurred with the opinion expressed by the jury.

Of the other deaths, ten were due to tuberculosis, which, it is most satisfactory to note, is a marked decrease in this disease, as compared with former years, and is undoubtedly due to the better ventilation of the buildings.

The other deaths call for no special remarks.

Two cases of enteric fever, and one of colitis, none of which ended fatally, are the zymotic diseases recorded during the period under review.

No serious casualties (other than that above mentioned) occurred during the year.

No mechanical restraint was employed in the treatment of any patient, but seclusion was used in the case of one female patient for a total of 84 hours.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in 1911 was 48.6.

On the first day of my visit 13 patients were confined to bed, three were seriously ill; four suffered from minor ailments; five from old age or debility, and one male patient was confined to bed owing to excitement.

Of the patients resident in this institution, 21 are epileptics; 6 are returned as actively suicidal; 50 sleep under special observation, and one male patient suffers from general paralysis of the insane.

The strength of the staff remains very much the same as at the last inspection, and is altogether below the recognised standard for the adequate care of the insane.

At present only six male attendants hold the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate for mental nursing, and we should much like to see instruction given to both the male and female staff, with a view to enabling them all to obtain this qualification.

The attendants were, generally speaking, neat and tidy, but the introduction of uniform caps, and brass buttons on their tunics, would add greatly to their smartness.

The patients, all of whom were seen by me in the course of my visit, were properly dressed, clean, and tidy in their appearance, and were quiet and well-behaved, and I have no doubt that they receive due care and attention, and are kindly treated.

The dietary—judging from the dinner I saw served to-day, consisting of pigs' heads, vegetables and bread—appears good, and the dinner certainly gave entire satisfaction, but as yet, only some of the patients are supplied with knives and forks, and tin mugs are still in use. It would be a move in the right direction if knives and forks were more generally supplied, and delf mugs given instead of tin ones—the former being now found in almost every institution of this character.

One hundred and seven men and 152 women are daily employed at various occupations, excluding those assisting in the wards. Of these numbers only about 50 men are engaged at farm labour, which is a small proportion out of 354 now in residence.

One female patient escaped, but was absent only one night.

The Chaplain's books show that 180 patients attend to their religious duties, but this is a low average, when there are over 600 patients.

There is one matter calling for immediate attention, and that is the necessity for fire drill. Instruction should be given regularly to the staff, so that there may be no hitch should a fire occur.

The Case-books and registers were found written up to date.

30th October, 1912 .

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

It is most satisfactory to record that, since the date of last inspection, on 8th October, 1911, many of the suggestions contained in our report of that time have received the active attention of the Committee of Management, with the result that I can now mention the following improvements.

An excellent disinfecting house has been built by the staff and patients; the disinfecting apparatus is on the spot, and ready to be put in, as soon as the house is finished, which it is expected will be at an early date.

A new floor has been laid down in one of the male day rooms.

Night dresses have been supplied to all the female patients, and are at present being made for the male patients.

The lower part of the female hospital has all been re-painted and decorated, and now looks bright and much improved.

The Committee have decided to improve the ventilation of the laundry by a system of fans, and also to add a new washing machine and a hydro-extractor.

I might here mention the advantage to be gained by the introduction of a hair-teasing machine, which would allow much more work to be got through in the making of mattresses, and tend to promote the health of the patients, who at present have this work allotted to them. The mattresses are now made by the females, and the work is slow. I, therefore, suggest for the consideration of the Committee that it would also be advisable to appoint an upholsterer, which would facilitate the re-making of mattresses, and thereby increase the comfort of the patients.

Since this Asylum was last visited, just eleven months ago, 109 patients (71 males and 38 females) have been admitted; 90 (62 males and 28 females) have been discharged, of whom 70 had recovered, and 36 have died. As the result of these changes, there are now on the books the names of 721 patients (449 males and 272 females), showing a decrease of 17 patients during the period under review, which must be considered highly satisfactory. The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1911 was 45.3, and that of the deaths on the daily average number resident was 8.5—the latter being above the average of the Irish Asylums. With two exceptions, the deaths which occurred since last inspection were due to natural causes, and were generally such as are found amongst the insane, tuberculosis being responsible for nine; senile decay for four, and organic brain disease and epilepsy for three each.

Two inquests were held, one in a case of death from exhaustion, and one in a case of pneumonia, both following fracture of the femur as the result of accidents. Two other serious casualties are recorded—viz., fracture of the left humerus in one case, and a dislocation of a finger, with tearing of the skin and deep tissues, in the other.

The cases of zymotic disease which occurred during the time under consideration include 24 of influenza and 4 of erysipelas. Only one case of influenza, however, ended fatally.

No seclusion has been resorted to, but restraint, in order to prevent self-mutilation, was used by means of gloves with one female patient, for a total number of 310 hours.

Two male patients succeeded in making their escape; one was recaptured on the following day, and the other two days after.

The staff consists of about one attendant to 13 patients on the male side, and one nurse to about 11 patients on the female side.

Twenty-seven of the male attendants hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, but only the head nurse is so qualified on the female side.

The general health of the institution has been good. Only 11 patients were to-day confined to bed; two of these were seriously ill; six were in bed owing to minor ailments and three owing to the infirmities of old age.

At the time of my visit, 144 men and 122 women were industrially employed. Of these, 107 men were engaged at out-door labour on the farm and garden, and 44 women in the laundry, while knitting and needle-work gave occupation to 57 of the females.

The condition of the patients as regards their clothing was satisfactory, and they seemed generally contented with their treatment, but many claimed their liberty.

The beds and bedding were all clean and in good condition, but a damp sheet (returned so from the laundry) was found on one of the beds. More care is required in this matter.

The male day-rooms in the old building are bare and poorly furnished, and a scarcity of books, papers, and magazines was noticeable. Literature is now so cheap that a good supply might be given, and it would greatly add to the pleasure of the inmates. The dinner was good, well cooked, and nicely served.

The patients, with the exception of those in the female refractory ward, were quiet, orderly, and well-behaved.

Meals are served to some of the patients in the passages of the male and female hospitals; but this accommodation is scarcely suitable, and must be cold and bleak in the winter. It would be more comfortable, in my opinion, to serve the meals in the day-rooms, if proper attention were paid to the immediate clearing away afterwards.

In some of the lavatories looking-glasses are required.

The Chaplains' books show that 325 men and 141 women are able to attend Divine Service, which is regularly celebrated in the institution.

The amusements consist of weekly dances, football and handball, in addition to the usual in-door games.

The registers were found written up to date.

The Case-books are well kept by Dr. Martin, Assistant Medical Officer, and reflect credit on him.

4th September, 1912.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 6th AUGUST, 1912.

When last inspected, on the 14th October, 1911, there were on the register of this institution the names of 670 patients, 382 males and 288 females. Since then 94 patients have been admitted, 80 of whom are stated to be "first admissions;" 17 were discharged recovered, and 23 unrecovered; while 36 died—leaving at the date of the present visit the names of 688 patients, or 388 men and 300 women. There has, therefore, been an increase of 18 patients as compared with last October, and the overcrowding, to which attention has so often been called, is worse than ever, there being now 100 patients in excess of the number for which proper sleeping accommodation exists according to the latest measurements. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Committee to lose no time in providing the additional accommodation for which so urgent a need exists, and for which it is understood that plans have been long since prepared. This is the more necessary, inasmuch as many of the older parts of the Asylum are not only antiquated, but also dilapidated, and the existing accommodation in these parts is, therefore, by no means up to the average of the Irish District Asylums. The contrast is most marked between these portions and the better parts of the institution itself, such as the hospitals, which are all that can be desired, and

furnish a standard to which the rest of the Asylum will, it is hoped, be raised. At the same time, however, it is only right to give full credit for a large amount of work in this direction which has been carried out since last visit by the painting and decorating of various day-rooms, dormitories, lavatories, and corridors, and the enlarging of some of the dormitory windows. This work has all been carried out by the Asylum staff and patients.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for the year 1911 was low, viz.: 27.5, while the death-rate was 7.7 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

The causes of the deaths which occurred since last visit include pulmonary tuberculosis in 11 cases—being nearly 31 per cent. of the total—while cardiac valvular disease accounts for 10. The other causes call for no remark, except one case of fatty degeneration of the heart, in which death was found to be due to a spontaneous rupture of that organ.

Post-mortem examinations were made in seven cases—about 19 per cent.

The only cases of zymotic disease, since last inspection, were two of enteric fever, neither of which terminated fatally.

Three serious accidents occurred during the same period, viz.: two cases of Colles's fracture, owing to falls, and laceration of the eyeball in one case. All seem to have been purely accidental.

Five patients have been secluded, seven times in all, for an aggregate of 53 hours, and the same number have been restrained by the strait jacket, owing to excitement and violence, for a total period of 131 hours. It is satisfactory to observe a decrease in the use of these means of dealing with the insane, but efforts should be made to reduce them still further.

The patients in general were neat and tidy in their dress, and presented a well-cared appearance. Any complaints made were, for the most part, on the usual subject of detention, but one patient made a charge of ill-usage which required more attention. The opinion, however, was arrived at that there was no just ground for this charge.

The predominating form of mental disease seemed to be melancholia, and there was only one case of general paralysis. Thirty-five patients are epileptic, and 74 are under special observation, owing either to that cause or to suicidal tendencies.

Nineteen patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit, but only nine of these were seriously ill.

The number of patients who are usefully employed is very satisfactory, viz.: 281, or about 41 per cent., in addition to 215 more (over 31 per cent.) who assist in the work of the wards. Of the above 75 men work on the farm, and the various trades are well represented, including the weaving of excellent tweed and serge for the clothing of the men and women, respectively.

The number of patients walking daily in the grounds is 528, but none appear to go outside.

Religious ministrations are well attended to, both Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains visiting the Asylum twice weekly, in addition to sick calls. About 256 patients are able to attend Divine Service.

For the amusement of the patients dances are held weekly, but no attempt seems to be made to get them to engage in out-door games, which are so useful a feature of modern Asylum life: and it would be well if more objects of interest, in the form of papers, magazines, and so forth, were provided in the day-rooms.

Owing to the inadequate size of the dining-rooms a double service of dinners is necessary. Both dinners were seen, and a plentiful meal of good quality was provided, which was properly served and partaken of in an orderly manner, and with apparent relish.

The scale of dietary is satisfactory.

The day-rooms and dormitories are clean and well kept, but a good deal of painting and decorating is required in places, in addition to the more extensive improvements alluded to earlier.

The newer sanitary and washing accommodation is also satisfactory.

I was glad to note that night-shirts are now provided for all the patients, and that under-blankets are gradually being furnished also.

The hair mattresses are, in general, well upholstered, but some of the wire mattresses placed on the floor require tightening or renewing, and, where bedsteads or wire mattresses cannot be furnished, two hair mattresses should be provided.

More care is required in changing the sheets, some of which were soiled.

The well-kept store-rooms were visited, and the stores examined and found of good quality—the bread, which is baked in the institution, being particularly excellent.

In addition to the in-door work above alluded to, nearly 500 feet of boundary wall has been erected by the staff and patients since last visit, and the fine new piggeries have been painted.

A good cottage has been erected for the farm attendant by contract.

The numbers of the staff remain as before.

Twenty-two hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and a course of lectures was delivered since last visit to enable others to gain the same qualification.

The various books and registers were properly kept, and the Case-books (except one or two of the oldest) were written up to date by Dr. Irwin.

GAH August, 1912.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

I visited this Asylum to-day, and in the afternoon, accompanied by Dr. Hetherington, I went over the branch Asylum at Gransha. The advantages of the latter site are so outstanding that it is unnecessary to comment on them. The Committee of Management undoubtedly realize the valuable property they possess at Gransha, and they advisedly are not incurring any avoidable expenditure in the renovation of the old building in the city, which is now antiquated and in no way up to date. It is to be hoped that, at no distant time, the Committee will see their way to extend the buildings at Gransha, and thereby take advantage of the spacious grounds at their disposal for the care, comfort, and treatment of the insane of the district. The economy resulting from the upkeep of one institution instead of two would soon tend to reduce the cost per head, which is at present very high.

There are now on the books the names of 544 patients—297 males and 247 females—including one female located in Limavady Workhouse. Since the 5th October, 1911, when the last visit was paid, the changes amongst the patients have been as follow:—93 (52 men and 41 women) have been admitted; 61 (32 men and 29 women) have been discharged, of whom 50 had recovered, and 44 have died. The result of these changes is a decrease of 12 in the total number, which is satisfactory to note. The deaths were all due to natural causes, and, except that 14 resulted from phthisis, they do not call for any special observations.

It is pleasant to record that neither restraint nor seclusion was employed in the treatment of any patient since last visit.

Three casualties involving fractures of bone occurred during the period under review. A male patient sustained a fracture of his left tibia by kicking a table during a fit of excitement; another male patient fractured his left radius, but the exact cause was not ascertained; and a female patient, owing to an accidental fall, fractured her right femur.

The health of the institution appears to be excellent; one case of erysipelas is the only zymotic disease reported since the previous visit.

Three males and three females were to-day confined to bed, but only one of each sex was seriously ill, the others suffering from minor ailments only.

The staff of attendants and nurses is of adequate strength, being in the proportion of one attendant to about eleven patients on both sides of the house. Thirty male attendants and 18 nurses hold the Medico-Psychological certificate for proficiency in mental nursing, and instruction is given by the Medical Officers to the staff, in order that others may obtain this qualification.

The patients appeared well cared for, and they evidently receive kindly treatment. Their condition as regards clothing and personal tidiness was highly satisfactory; they were free from excitement and generally contented, and, except for some appeals for discharge, I received no complaints calling for mention. The day-rooms and dormitories are all well kept and in good order; the beds and bedding were clean and in a satisfactory state.

The industrial employment of the inmates is carefully attended to. There were 122 men and 130 women usefully engaged at the time of my visit, exclusive of those assisting in the wards.

The religious ministrations of the patients receives due attention; 242 men and 193 women are returned as attending Divine Service on last Sunday.

The inmates are liberally provided with amusements, consisting of weekly dances, conjuring, gramophone, and cinematograph entertainments, also concerts, cricket matches, and annual sports, and some are taken to the local regatta, cattle show, and opera house. The usual in-door games are provided as well, and papers and periodicals are supplied by the Committee and other friends.

Amongst the improvements and alterations carried out since last visit at the main Asylum, I may mention that the walls of the rooms in No. 7 Division have all been scraped and re-plastered, and finished with Parian cement: a portion of No. 7 day-room has been re-floored and ventilated; and a new foundation has been laid for the steam engine.

At Glanasha, a new coal store is just completed, and a good deal of painting and decoration has been done at both buildings.

In conclusion, I can only say that the impression left as the result of my visit was that the administration of the institution continues to be characterized by great care and ability, and affords abundant evidence of the energy displayed by Dr Hetherington in the discharge of his duties.

The Case-books and other registers were all found carefully written up to date.

5th September, 1912.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 24TH JUNE, 1912.

At the date of the last visit of inspection to this Asylum, on the 2nd November, 1911, there were on the books the names of 598 patients, 323 males and 275 females. Since then 63, or 36 males and 27 females, have been admitted, no less than 53 of whom are stated to be "first admissions": 29 (19 males and 10 females) were discharged, 22 being returned as "recovered," and one "not insane," while 42 (20 males and 22 females) have died—leaving on the register at the date of our present visit, 330 men and 270 women, or 590 in all, 8 less than on the last inspection.

The structure of the Asylum building is, in the main, excellent, so that the Committee may be congratulated on the exceptional absence of any necessity for heavy additional outlay in building.

The causes of death, in the cases which terminated fatally since last visit, included acute phthisis in one case, other forms of lung disease in nine, cardiac disease in ten, maniacal exhaustion in eight—an unusual proportion—and erysipelas in one.

The other causes call for no comment.

Autopsies were performed in five cases, or a little under 12 per cent.

With the exception of the above-mentioned fatal case of erysipelas, there appear to have been no instances of zymotic disease since last visit, nor have there been any serious casualties.

Mechanical restraint has not been made use of in the period under review, but three male patients were secluded, on seven occasions, for a total period of 56½ hours in all. We note with pleasure the reduction in the amount of seclusion, as compared with the period previous to last visit.

The patients presented, for the most part, a healthy and well-nourished appearance, and were comfortably clad—the women especially being neat and tidy in their dress. A little more attention might, however, be paid to their hair.

The usual requests for discharge were made, but, apart from these, there were practically no complaints.

The prevailing form of mental disease, as usual in Irish country districts, appeared to be melancholia, and two patients were actively suicidal, but there was also a fair amount of delusional insanity: 40 patients were epileptic, and 126 under special supervision. There was no general paralysis.

There were ten patients confined to bed owing to serious illness, including several cases of phthisis, some of which were in no way isolated; thirteen for minor ailments; seven from old age or debility, and two for violence or excitement.

A satisfactory proportion of the patients—420, or about 70 per cent.—are usefully employed in some way, but 153 of these merely assist the attendants in the wards. Of the others, 66 men work as garden or field labourers, and 25 at various trades, while 109 women find occupation at needlework, knitting, and fancy-work.

Two hundred and ninety-six patients are able to walk in the grounds beyond the airing-courts daily: 424 (nearly 72 per cent.) attend Divine Service: and 263 on an average are present at the dances given weekly during the winter months.

The Chaplains attend weekly, and when sent for.

Football, handball, and billiards are provided for the amusement of the patients.

The male patients were seen in the dining-hall at dinner, which consisted of soup, boiled mutton, and bread, and was served with a due regard to civilised usage. The quality of the food was good, but some of the helpings of meat might have been a little more liberal.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is unchanged, and appeared sufficient.

As regards the condition of the dormitories and dayrooms, we were glad to observe that attempts are being made to remedy some of the defects which were pointed out in the last memorandum of inspection. Some of the wire mattresses have been renovated, and some hair mattresses re-made, while the straw pillows are gradually being replaced by hair pillows, and better night dresses are supplied. Repainting and decorating are also being undertaken on an extensive scale, and some has already been carried out, to the great improvement of parts of the Asylum. Very much, however, remains to be done. The floors of some of the single-rooms, and of, at least, one dormitory appeared to be so saturated with urine that no amount of scrubbing avails to keep them free from unpleasant odour, and such floors should be replaced if possible: failing this, as a temporary measure, they should be treated with four or five good coats of paint, so as to render them non-absorbent.

Especial attention must again be called to the beds, particularly on the male side, where a very large proportion of the mattresses should be replaced without delay, the stuffing having become thin and hard, and sometimes absent in places, while the covers were often dirty and dilapidated. In cases where high bedsteads are considered unsafe, spring beds should be placed on the floor, under the hair mattresses.

On the male side no under-blankets are supplied, except in the hospital, and sufficient care does not appear to be taken in making the beds, some of which were dusty, and one or two soiled. On the female side the condition of the beds was much better, but even here a little additional attention would be desirable.

The lavatory and bathroom accommodation is excellent, but a good many small repairs and some painting are required, and some of the flushing arrangements were not in good order. Good new teak seats are being prepared for the closets. No lavatory paper is supplied.

The dayrooms require painting and decoration, and in some of them the furniture is meagre in amount, but papers are now furnished. The superior taste and cheerfulness of the female dayrooms are again to be noted.

The workshops are in good order, and the weaving shop may especially be noted, where all the excellent tweed used for the men's clothing is produced. The trades, indeed, form a commendable feature of this institution.

The stores were found to be of good quality, but the store-rooms are small and inconvenient. The milk and meat stores, however, have been improved, and still further improvements are in contemplation.

The strength of the staff remains about the same, there being, approximately, one nurse or attendant to every 14 patients.

Ten hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, but we greatly regret to notice that no instruction is given to the other members of the staff to enable them to obtain this qualification, now almost universal amongst Asylum officials.

The various books and registers are written up to date, and the Case-books carefully kept by Dr. McClaughry, the Assistant Medical Officer.

24th June, 1912.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 11TH & 12TH DECEMBER, 1912.

During the period that has elapsed since the date of last inspection of this Asylum, on the 25th November, 1911, the following changes have occurred amongst the patients:—153 have been admitted; 88 have been discharged, and 61 have died. The effect of these changes has been to leave on the books to-day the names of 925 patients, in the proportion of 508 males to 417 females, which shows an increase of four during the period under review.

In compliance with an application of the Cavan County Council, a Public Inquiry was held by our Department in May of this year, into the question of providing additional accommodation for the insane poor of the district, by the establishment of an Auxiliary Asylum or otherwise, as the result of which certain recommendations were made, and we hope that, during the coming year, steps will be taken to relieve the congestion in the Asylum which is at present so noticeable.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and no inquest was held. In 13 cases death was due to heart disease: in 10 to maniacal or melancholic exhaustion: in 9 to tuberculosis; and in 7 to senile decay, the remaining causes of death being those usually found among the insane.

Five serious, but non-fatal, accidents are recorded, viz., three cases of fracture of the neck of the femur—two as the result of accidental falls, and the third as the result of being thrown down by a

fellow patient; a case of fracture of the acromion process of the right scapula; and a dislocation of the left humerus, in neither of which cases was the cause of the injury ascertained.

The registers of restraint and seclusion contain four entries since last inspection, three referring to seclusion, for a total number of 12½ hours, and one to restraint by means of the camisole for 8 hours, in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

The general health of the patients has been satisfactory: 17 were confined to bed to-day on account of bodily illness or infirmity.

The only zymotic disease recorded since last visit was influenza, which attacked 15 of the patients, one of whom succumbed.

The returns show that 28 men and 20 women suffer from epilepsy: 3 men and 5 women are considered actively suicidal, and these 56 patients sleep under observation.

During my visit the patients were given every opportunity of making any statements they desired, but no complaints worthy of mention were received.

The personal appearance of the patients was highly satisfactory, and their clothing clean, neat, and suitable for this time of the year.

The dormitories were found in excellent order, and the beds and bedding are kept scrupulously clean, this being particularly noticeable.

A more liberal supply of books, papers, and magazines in the dayrooms would be appreciated.

The patients were seen at dinner, which consisted of soup, boiled beef, and potatoes. It was served in a quiet and orderly manner and appeared to give general satisfaction.

The proportion of patients daily engaged in useful work continues satisfactory. Two hundred and thirteen men are engaged at outdoor labour; 164 women work at sewing and knitting; 41 are employed in the laundry; and 26 in the kitchen.

The Chaplains' books show that 480 patients are able to attend Divine Service on Sundays.

Many improvements have been effected since the date of last visit, amongst which I may mention the ventilation of the old infirmary; the improvement of the drying closet in the laundry, by increased heating; and the provision of a new bath-room on the female side. A new floor has been laid down in one of the stores. Both Chapels have been re-coloured outside, and the porch of the Roman Catholic Chapel has been renovated.

Some of the locks on the females' water closets should either be taken off or permanently "shot," so as to prevent patients from shutting themselves in, as they are at present able to do, which is most undesirable.

The various books and registers were all found written up to date.

On the whole, the condition of the institution, apart from the overcrowding, is very satisfactory, and reflects much credit on Dr. Conlon, the Resident Medical Superintendent, and the other officers.

12th December, 1912.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 16TH DECEMBER, 1912.

We have to record a further increase of the numbers in this Asylum on the date of the present visit, there being 1,015 (577 males and 438 females), as against 988, or 562 males and 426 females, when the institution was last inspected on the 28th November, 1911. In the intervening period, 155 patients were admitted, while 71 were discharged, 54 died, and 3 were found "not insane."

Notwithstanding the increase of 27 patients thus shown, nothing has been done in the interval to provide such additional rooms as would render the accommodation suitable for the numbers which have to be housed, and the overcrowding is very marked in some of the dormitories. It is also most regrettable to find that no steps whatever have been taken to rectify the unsatisfactory condition of Dormitory No. 5 on the female side, to which attention has been repeatedly called for the past four years, nor to protect the heating pipes where within reach of patients, as suggested in our last memorandum of inspection. These are matters which it is incumbent on the Committee to take in hand at once, being, as they are, responsible for the well-being of the insane poor of the district.

Twelve of the deaths (22 per cent.) which occurred since last visit are attributed to tuberculosis, and two (one of each sex) to general paralysis. The other causes are such as may be expected in such institutions. It is satisfactory to note that post-mortem examinations were made in 26 instances, or nearly half the cases.

Euteric fever was the only form of zymotic disease which visited the institution. Of this there were six cases amongst the patients, four about the beginning of 1912, one in August, and one in October. All but one were on the male side, and all recovered.

Five male patients met with serious casualties, including four fractures of bones, and an attack of orchitis due to a kick. One of the fractures is supposed to have been accidental; the remaining injuries were caused by the violence of other patients.

Two male patients escaped, but were brought back, one after two days' absence, the other in about a fortnight.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint in the period under review, but 42 male and 8 female patients were secluded on no less than 261 occasions for a total period of 1,611 hours, or over 6 hours each time on an average. There has, therefore, been little or no improvement on the previous year in this respect, and we must again call attention to the unusual extent to which seclusion is resorted to in this institution.

The patients were comfortably dressed, the attire of the women being particularly neat. Complaints were not numerous, and there was evidence of care and attention. The numbers included 51 epileptics, and 14 actively suicidal cases, and 115 were under special observation. Ninety-four were confined to bed when visited, but of these only 5 were seriously ill, while 43 were suffering merely from old age or debility.

The proportion of the patients usefully employed is fair, being nearly 45 per cent., not including 168 who assist the attendants in the wards. Of the men, 144 are engaged as garden or field labourers, and 33 at trades, some of which might be further developed with advantage. Forty-one women are employed in the laundry, and 26 at needlework or knitting.

It is satisfactory to note that 240 patients are now taken out beyond the grounds.

About 40 per cent. of the patients attend Divine Service, the numbers including 379 Roman Catholics, and 19 Protestants, but a considerably larger number of the former could go if there were room, the Asylum chapel being inadequate in size.

Some of the patients have been able to go to the circus and the local races, while weekly dances are held in the institution, and cinematograph entertainments have been given for their amusement, at which, on an average, over 41 per cent. were present.

The dormitories were in good order, and furnished with excellent beds, the mattresses being particularly good; but many have not yet been supplied with under-blankets, and no night-dresses are provided for the men, while those supplied to some of the women are much too small.

Discarded articles are still collected in the small closets off some of the female dormitories, an arrangement to which we took exception in our last report, while, as already noted, the condition of Dormitory No. 5 on the female side still calls urgently for improvement. The floors of some of the single rooms also require renewal.

The day-rooms were clean, and, for the most part, bright, but in many instances lacking in the objects of interest—pictures, plants, magazines, books, games, and the like—which are to be found in all good modern Asylums, and which have so humanising an influence on the inmates; while much re-decoration is required. (This last also applies to some of the dormitories and corridors.) The day-room for the aged male patients is especially dreary.

The patients were seen at dinner in the main dining hall, and were served with a good meal of soup, beef, and bread. We are of opinion, however, that, in view of the customary diet of the class to which most of the patients belong, potatoes should be given oftener than twice a week.

The stores were in good order, and the articles in stock satisfactory, except the butter, which was not quite fresh.

The workshops were also visited, and found in good order.

In the laundry a second hydro-extractor would be desirable, the floor being kept very wet by the hand-wringing of the clothes.

The laying of the new water main, and the repairs to the filter-beds, have been completed since last visit, and a new fire main has been laid round the farmyard and detached block at Petitswood, while general repairs have been effected both inside and outside the buildings by the Asylum staff and patients.

No addition has been made to the numbers of the attendants or nurses, which, as pointed out in our last report, are meagre; but we are glad to note that the training of the staff for the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association has been resumed, and that 15 attendants and 13 nurses are receiving instruction to enable them to obtain that qualification.

Since our last visit the vacancy created by the retirement of Dr. Finegan has been filled by the appointment in April of Dr. Laurence Gavin, whose suitability for the post has been proved by his efficient service as Assistant Medical Officer in English and Scottish Asylums. No changes have taken place amongst the Assistant Medical Officers.

The various statutory books and registers were written fairly up to date. The numbers of the congregation present at Divine Service should, however, be recorded in the Chaplains' Book, and it would be desirable that the notes on admission in the Case-books, which, on the whole, are carefully kept, should be fuller.

8th January, 1913.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 2ND AUGUST, 1912.

The last statutory visit to this Asylum was paid on the 22nd and 23rd September, 1911, and the changes which have taken place amongst the patients since then are as follow:—84 males and 74 females have been admitted; 38 males and 35 females have been discharged recovered; 13 males and 7 females have been discharged unrecovered, and 43 males and 26 females have died.

It will be seen from the above figures that a net decrease of four has taken place during the period under review, so that to-day there are the names of 855 patients (460 men and 395 women) on the register of the Asylum. These figures show that the institution is at present overcrowded by 67 patients in excess of the number for which sleeping accommodation is actually provided, and almost 30 patients are obliged to sleep in the corridors. It is much to be regretted that this state of affairs should still be allowed to continue, and I must once again draw the attention of the Committee of Management to the obligation which rests on them to provide sufficient accommodation for the insane poor of the district.

The mortality, which has been high, is largely accounted for, I regret to say, by an outbreak of enteric fever in October and continuing into November and December of last year. No less than 69 patients and 20 of the staff were attacked by this disease, which unhappily proved fatal in the cases of 16 of the patients and one of the staff. The outbreak being attributed to a faulty sewerage system, the matter was at once taken in hand, and now the greater part of the entire system has been taken up, and re-laid at a very considerable cost, and it is satisfactory to find that at present there is no case of enteric fever in the Asylum.

The other deaths, with the exception of one, call for no special remarks—all being due to natural causes and those usually met with in Asylums.

The exception I refer to was the death of a male patient, by suicide, after escape. A Coroner's inquest was held, and also an inquiry on oath by this Department into the circumstances of this death. We, however, formed the opinion that no blame could be attached to anyone in connection with the matter.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in 26 cases.

There was no record of seclusion since last visit, but restraint by means of locked gloves was found necessary with one female patient for a total period of nine hours, in order to prevent her from tearing her face.

The record of serious casualties is very high—no less than ten having occurred since last visit—and this can, to a great extent, be attributed to the insufficient staff.

Although two attendants and two nurses have been added to the staff since last visit, it must still be considered inadequate, being for day duty only in the proportion of one attendant to about 18 patients on the male side, and one to about 16 on the female side. For night supervision there are three attendants and four nurses.

The casualties referred to included eight fractures of bones, one dislocation, and a case of hæmstoma auris, of which six were sustained as the result of assaults by fellow-patients, three were due to accidental falls, and in one case the cause of the injury could not be ascertained.

The general health of the institution, apart from the outbreak of enteric fever already referred to, has been satisfactory—the other zymotic diseases, occurring during the interval since last visit, being some cases of erysipelas and cellulitis, and two of influenza.

The number of patients confined to bed to-day was 23, of whom 6 were seriously ill, 12 were suffering from minor ailments, and 5 were in bed owing to old age or debility.

The actively suicidal patients are returned as 54: the epileptic as 41, and these all sleep under special observation.

It is satisfactory to learn that 16 of the male and 5 of the female staff hold the Medico-Psychological Association certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The appearance of the staff generally was highly satisfactory—the neat uniform worn by the attendants being smart and tasteful.

The records of employment show that 234 men and 185 women are daily engaged in useful work, apart from those assisting in the wards. One hundred and eighty-seven men are employed at out-door labour on the farm, garden, and grounds; 121 women are engaged at knitting and needlework, and 38 are employed in the laundry.

Religious ministrations receive every attention, and Divine Service is attended on Sundays by 315 males and 215 females.

The dormitories and day-rooms throughout the institution are clean, tidy, and properly kept, and the beds and bedding are good and comfortable.

The patients were, on the whole, quiet and well behaved, and seemed generally satisfied and contented. They were clean and suitably dressed, and apparently receive due care and attention.

I received one complaint of ill-treatment from a female patient, but, on discussing the matter with the Medical Superintendent, I considered no action was necessary.

I saw the patients at dinner to-day (Friday). It consisted of herrings, potatoes, and sauce, and seemed to give satisfaction.

Cocoa is still given for supper, but I understand that tea would be more acceptable, and I think this change would meet the wishes of the inmates.

The number of associated entertainments since last visit were 45 dances and 3 theatrical performances, at which 344 patients, on an average, were able to be present. There are also weekly games of cricket or football, and patients are taken out to the local sports, circuses, etc.

The Case-books reflect great credit on Dr. O'Doherty, the Assistant Medical Officer, the notes therein giving ample evidence of the attention he devotes to them, but now that the number of patients is so great, it is asking too much from one Medical Officer to write notes on 856 patients, and also assist the Resident Medical Superintendent in attending to their bodily and mental comfort. Under these circumstances, it would be advisable for the Committee to consider the question of appointing a second Assistant Medical Officer.

2nd August, 1912.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM (INCLUDING PORTRANE)

RICHMOND.

INSPECTED ON 25TH, 26TH, AND 27TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

Since the date of last visit on the 20th December, 1911, many improvements have been effected in the accommodation of this Asylum. The new buildings, erected at a cost of over £42,000, and which were opened by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on the 20th June, are now all in occupation, and are most efficient for the treatment of sick, infirm, and recently admitted cases. The day-rooms are bright and cheerful, the sanitary arrangements are excellent in every way, and the entire new buildings compare favourably with any modern institution of this character. The Committee of Management must be congratulated on the manner in which they have fulfilled the onerous duties imposed on them by providing such excellent hospital accommodation for the insane poor of the district. Their zeal and attention are also evident in other directions, and many improvements and alterations have either been carried out, or are now in progress. Amongst these, I may mention the erection and equipment of a new and up-to-date bakery, which is practically completed, and is expected to be in working order in a few days. This bakery was erected at considerable expense, and it is hoped and anticipated that a large saving in the cost of bread will result, and also that the quality of the bread will be of a higher standard than that supplied by contract.

Extensive alterations are at present being carried out in the store department: a large meat-room, with cold storage equipment is in course of construction: a range of five male attendants' cottages has been built on the site of the old prison: the fine male dining-hall has been re-floored with tiles and terrazzo: and, if the sculleries were also improved, so as to be in keeping with the dining-hall, it would be no extravagant outlay of money.

The changes which have taken place amongst the patients in the Richmond and Portrane Asylums since the date of last inspection, in December, 1911, are as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions,	266	243	509
Discharges or removals, unrecovered,	24	19	43
Discharges on recovery,	114	91	205
Deaths,	108	93	201

There were on the register of both Asylums on the first day of the present visit the names of 1,604 males and 1,654 females, total 3,258. These figures, compared with those recorded at the time of last visit, viz., 1,584 males and 1,614 females, total 3,198, show an increase of 60 patients, including 10 patients who are absent on probation.

Of the 3,248 patients actually resident in both institutions on the first day of inspection, 769 males and 917 females, total 1,686, were in the Richmond, and 831 males and 731 females, total 1,562, in the Portrane Asylum.

The amount contributed on behalf of paying patients has increased from £3,419 in 1910-11 to £3,958 during the year 1911-12, which is highly satisfactory, and speaks well for the energy and activity of the Committee in this direction.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions, for both Asylums, during the period since last inspection was 40·3, and that of the deaths on the daily average number resident during the year 1911 was 7·3.

In dealing with the Richmond Asylum only, I find the number of deaths since last visit was 136, of which 34 were due to general paralysis of the insane; 26 to phthisis; 18 to heart disease; 12 to pneumonia; 9 to maniacal or melancholic exhaustion; and one, in which a Coroner's Inquest was held, to pneumonia and rupture of the bladder. The last-mentioned also formed the subject of an inquiry on oath by us, but no evidence was forthcoming as to the patient having met with any accident or been ill-treated in such a manner as would account for the rupture of the bladder. The other deaths call for no special remarks. In five cases only was the diagnosis verified by post-mortem examination.

The serious casualties recorded since last inspection numbered twelve—a heavy list—viz., four fractures of bones and one scalp wound due to assaults by other patients, and one fracture and one scalp wound due to accidental falls; one case of fracture of both maxillary bones, ethmoid and portion of molars, due to the patient putting his head through an opening in a wall which he was knocking down, and which suddenly collapsed on him; one fracture of the humerus caused in a struggle with attendants, whilst the patient was trying to escape, and three cases of fractured ribs.

In one of the last cases, although not definitely diagnosed, there is a probability that the patient sustained the fracture prior to admission to the Asylum: in the second case two ribs were fractured during a struggle with an attendant, and in the third also two ribs were fractured, the cause of which, however, could not be definitely ascertained.

The cases of zymotic disease which occurred amongst the patients during the period under review included 25 of dysentery; 16 of erysipelas; 3 of enteric fever; and one of scarlet fever. Unfortunately, six of these cases ended fatally, viz., 3 from erysipelas, 2 from enteric fever, and one from dysentery.

In addition to the foregoing, two members of the female staff were attacked—one by scarlet fever and one by erysipelas; both, however, made good recoveries.

Restraint has not been employed in the treatment of any patient since last visit, but it is unsatisfactory to note the large amount of seclusion resorted to in this institution, to which attention was drawn in our last report. Since then, no less than 115 men and 45 women have been placed in seclusion, on 2,098 occasions, for an

average of over nine hours on each occasion. Even allowing for the large number of violent and excited cases in this Asylum, we cannot help thinking that seclusion is too frequently resorted to.

The general health of the institution appears satisfactory, but the unusually large proportion of females confined to bed, viz., 132, as compared with the males (35), strikes one as strange, and an effort should be made to get as many as possible of the patients who are not suffering from physical disease, out of bed, and to occupy themselves.

Owing to the increase which has taken place in the number of patients, the proportion of attendants and nurses to patients is scarcely sufficient for the adequate care and supervision of the latter, and this may, to a great extent, account for the heavy list of casualties and the amount of seclusion used. The strength of the staff is now in the proportion of about one male attendant to over 14 male patients, and one nurse to over 15 females. It would, therefore, be well for the Committee to consider the advisability of increasing the staff on both the male and female sides.

It is satisfactory to observe the large number of attendants and nurses who hold the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing granted by the Medico-Psychological Association, and to note the fact that instruction is given to the other members of the staff, in order to enable them to gain this qualification.

The patients generally were found in a highly satisfactory condition, both as regards their personal cleanliness and their clothing. The male patients' clothing is woven in the institution, and is of good quality and neat in appearance, and the dress of the women was also highly creditable.

The conduct of the patients was, on the whole, quiet and orderly, and they appeared well cared for and contented. Many complained of unjust detention, but the other complaints were obviously the outcome of delusions.

Under-blankets are not provided on all the beds, nor are night-shirts in general use. It would be well if the Committee could see their way to supply an under-blanket and night-shirt in every case.

The dormitories, including the beds and bedding, were in good order, and very clean. The dayrooms were, generally speaking, warm and comfortable, but a more liberal supply of books, papers, magazines, and pictures would improve them.

The dietary, judging from the dinners I saw, and also those in preparation in the kitchen, seemed to give entire satisfaction. The food was of good quality, well cooked, and nicely served.

The industrial employment of both sexes continues to receive every attention. Three hundred and forty-two men and 526 women are returned as being daily engaged in useful work.

I would suggest that some necessary improvements should be made in the tailor's workroom, where so much useful work is carried on, or that a more suitable workroom should be provided.

The various Chaplains have been regular in their attendance at the asylum, and 343 men and 323 women are returned as attending Divine Service on last Sunday.

Amusements for the patients are liberally provided in the way of dances, sports, football, cricket, hockey, handball, besides the usual indoor games, such as billiards, chess, draughts, cards, bagatelle, &c. Since last visit three associated entertainments and a smoking concert were given, at which 350 patients were able to be present.

The various registers and medical books were found written up to date, and are most creditable to the Assistant Medical Officers.

In conclusion, I may state that after three days' inspection of the institution, I was very favourably impressed by its general condition, and everything pointed to the great care and attention bestowed on every detail of administration by the Committee of Management, whose energy and enterprise in providing for the afflicted class committed to their charge, by erecting the well-designed additions to the asylum, already referred to, are deserving of great praise.

Their efforts are ably seconded by Dr. Donelan, the Resident Medical Superintendent, whose zeal and efficiency in the discharge of his duties are highly commendable.

27th November, 1912.

PORTRANE.

INSPECTED ON 28TH AND 29TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

The condition in which this asylum continues to be maintained is most satisfactory. The wards and dormitories are kept in excellent order, and are bright, airy, and comfortable. The beds and bedding were everywhere clean, neatly made up, and in good condition.

The patients appear to receive due care and attention, and are contented with their treatment; their dress was suitable, and their personal appearance was a credit to those in charge.

There were, as usual, many requests for discharge, but, apart from these, I received no complaints worthy of mention.

The behaviour of the inmates was quiet and orderly throughout the institution, with the exception of those in one or two of the acute wards.

The dinner I saw served to the majority of the patients in the main dining hall was of good quality, and sufficient in quantity, and was appreciated by the patients, and the table appointments were quite satisfactory.

Since this asylum was last visited, in December, 1911, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—99 (52 males and 47 females) were transferred from the Richmond Asylum; 20 (14 males and 6 females) were discharged—11 being sent back to the Richmond—and 65 (35 males and 30 females) have died. There are now on the statutory books the names of 831 men and 731 women, making a total of 1,562, which shows an increase of 14 patients during the period under review.

Four male patients escaped, but were all retaken within two days, except one, who was five days absent before he was recaptured.

Of the 65 deaths, 63 were due to natural causes, and in 17 cases were verified by *post mortem* examination. In none of the cases were bed sores found to exist at death. Phthisis accounted for 18 deaths, heart disease for 17, and senile decay for 10. The remaining 20 cases call for no special observations, with the exception of two, in one of which the patient (a female) died from asphyxia, due to choking during an epileptic fit, when the patient was eating her supper, and in the other, the patient (an old man) died from heart failure following fracture of the left femur, due to an accidental fall.

No Coroner's inquest has been held since the date of last visit.

The general health has been good. I found 69 patients in bed, of whom 26 were seriously ill, 24 confined to bed owing to slight ailments, and 19 owing to old age or enfeeblement.

Five cases of erysipelas and one of enteric fever are the only zymotic diseases recorded since last inspection, and none of these cases ended fatally.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion was employed in the treatment of 13 men and 9 women, for a total of 309 hours, or an average of 14 hours each.

The serious but non-fatal casualties numbered 10, viz.:—5 fractures of bones, caused by falls; 2 fractures, caused by being knocked down by other patients; one patient had his jaw broken by a blow he received from another inmate; one patient had her eyeball ruptured by a kick from a fellow patient; and one patient sustained a scald of the forearm by knocking over a teacup while in a fit.

The staff of attendants and nurses for day duty is in the proportion of one attendant to about every 16 male patients, and one nurse to about 18 female patients, which can scarcely be considered satisfactory.

The number of patients attending to their religious duties continues fairly high. As many as 405 men and 326 women are returned as being present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

The industrial employment of both sexes receives every attention, 316 men and 227 women being daily engaged in useful work, excluding those assisting in the wards.

Many useful works have been carried out during the past year, including the building of four cottages for farm workers, and two cottages for attendants, and the erection of a new fire station. A portion of the deer park is being enclosed by a concrete wall for sports, cricket, and football.

Since last visit amusements provided for the patients consisted of weekly dances, concerts, cinematograph entertainments, annual sports, hockey and football matches, besides the usual indoor games.

The various registers were all found written up to date, and the case-books are carefully kept.

With great regret I have to record the death since last inspection of the Deputy Medical Superintendent, Dr. H. M. Cullinan, an able and experienced officer, who was cut off in the prime of life early this year. He has been succeeded by Dr. J. M. Redington, the senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Richmond Asylum.

29th November, 1912.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 22ND AND 23RD JULY, 1912.

The number of names on the register of this asylum on the second day of inspection was 718 (423 males and 295 females), as against 709 (431 males and 278 females) on the occasion of the last inspection (6th November, 1911)—80 men and 50 women having been admitted in the interval, while 41 men and 20 women were discharged, and 27 men and 13 women died. Although, therefore, the numbers on the male side have been reduced by 8, those of the female patients show an increase of 17, and there is a rise of 9 in the total.

As a result, the overcrowding, to which reference has repeatedly been made in previous reports, is now worse than ever, there being 122 patients more than can properly be accommodated, while the women's dormitories are now nearly as overcrowded as those on the male side, and it was stated that the atmosphere of some of the rooms at night is extremely unpleasant, showing that the ventilation is grossly inadequate for the numbers.

The natural result of this most unsanitary state of things is evident in the number of cases of phthisis seen in the wards, in addition to the deaths from this cause and from other respiratory troubles which have occurred since last inspection, and we would once more urge upon the Committee the plain duty of providing adequate accommodation for the insane poor committed to their charge.

In view of the above facts, it can be no matter for surprise that the death-rate for the past year was 7.9 on the daily average number resident, and, therefore, above the average of the Irish District Asylums (7.2), and that the percentage of recoveries is only 26.1 on the admissions for the same period, as against a general average of 46.7 for the same class of institutions.

In the forty cases which terminated fatally since last visit, the causes of death included tuberculosis in 12 cases, or 30 per cent., and other forms of pulmonary disease in 9 cases. Thus, over half the deaths were due to a class of disease predisposed to by overcrowding, with its attendant evils.

I have once more to express regret that no attempt was made to verify the diagnosis by *post mortem* examination in any instance.

Seven cases of scarlet fever have occurred amongst the patients since the beginning of the present year, and three of the staff were attacked by the same disease. A patient suffered from erysipelas also. None of these cases terminated fatally.

No fatal accidents or serious casualties are reported during the period under review; but, in consequence of information received, an informal inquiry was held during the visit into the case of a patient who sustained certain injuries alleged to have been inflicted by attendants.

The patient himself and several attendants and others were examined, and no sufficient reason was elicited for rejecting the attendants' statement, that the injuries in question were caused by another patient. The fact that the injured man was not medically examined for nearly two days, however, indicates some laxity, as the nature of the attack was such that serious injuries might have been received, and the patient should have been brought to be examined by one of the medical staff immediately.

A male patient succeeded in effecting his escape, but was brought back after five days with the aid of the police.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a marked reduction in the amount of restraint and seclusion employed since last visit. Three patients were secluded, on five occasions, for an aggregate of 42 hours, and three were restrained by means of the strait jacket—one for 36 hours in all, owing to violence, and two, for a total period of 100 hours, to prevent them from removing surgical dressings. One of the latter was restrained at the time of the visit.

Amongst the patients in residence to-day were one male general paralytic and 22 epileptics. None of these were under special observation, and no patient was stated to be actively suicidal.

On the whole, the patients were somewhat less noisy than on the last inspection.

Forty-five were confined to bed, but only 13 of these were seriously ill—one suffering, it was feared, from early enteric fever—while four were kept in bed owing to violence or excitement.

The patients were, in general, neat in their appearance, and seemed to be properly looked after. No complaints worth mentioning were received, except the usual one of detention, and none of the latter appeared to be well founded.

The proportion of patients who are able to do some useful work continues satisfactory—54 per cent. being engaged in outdoor labour, at the various trades, in the kitchen and laundry, at sewing and knitting, or other occupations, in addition to 14 per cent. more who assist in the work of the wards.

Three hundred patients walk daily in the grounds, but none are taken beyond them.

The Chaplains visit the institution twice weekly, or oftener if required, and nearly 50 per cent. of the patients are stated to be able to attend to their religious duties.

A Christmas tree was provided, and there was an associated entertainment and dancing for two nights at Christmastide, in addition to which weekly dances are given for the amusement of the patients. Unfortunately, however, there appears to be no further effort made to provide daily occupation for the minds of the patients in the form of papers, books, and games, on the want of which we commented adversely in our last report.

The service of dinner, at which some of the patients were seen, shows no improvement, the food, which consisted of a palatable stew, with bread, being served in tin mugs, on bare tables. A proper mode of service of meals is important, as tending to civilise and humanise the patients, and it is hoped that this matter will no longer be neglected.

The dormitories were clean, and in good order, and the mattresses in general, well upholstered, though a few required re-covering. A little more attention to the changing of the sheets would be desirable in some instances, but I was glad to learn that under-blankets are now provided in winter on the female side. It is to be hoped that the same will shortly be done on the male side, and that pillows will also be provided in the general dormitories. No night-dresses are as yet supplied, even in the hospital wards.

The night supervision of the epileptic dormitories is still inadequate.

The dayrooms were in good order, but all the objects of interest, which have so good an effect on patients in all modern asylums—pictures, flowers, books, and the like—are still conspicuous by their absence, and both in dayrooms and dormitories a great deal of re-painting and re-decorating is required.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that all the dayrooms were found to be in use.

No additional sanitary accommodation has been provided in the female refractory division, and no paper is anywhere provided in the closets.

The workshops and store-rooms were found to be in good order, and the stores of satisfactory quality, except the butter, which might be better.

It is satisfactory to note that chemical fire extinguishers have been provided, as suggested in our last memorandum of inspection, and

that steps are being taken to obtain a proper pressure of water for the hydrants.

A good deal of plastering of inside walls has been carried out by the asylum staff and patients, and pointing of the outside walls is also being done. In addition, the coal yard has been enlarged, and some other structural improvements and repairs effected.

The staff still remains inadequate, no additional nurses or attendants having been appointed since last visit, nor is any attempt made to train the present staff for the qualification of the Medico-Psychological Association, though some such systematic training is, in our opinion, absolutely essential to efficiency. Two of the staff, however, hold the certificate of the Association.

Except for one or two columns in the Register of Admissions, the books and registers are kept up to date.

Though we gladly acknowledge that attempts have been made to carry out some of our recommendations, a great deal still remains to be done in order to bring this asylum up to par, the most crying need being the provision of accommodation sufficient for the number of patients.

23rd July, 1912.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 17TH OCTOBER, 1912.

When last inspected, on the 12th August, 1911, there were on the register of this asylum the names of 329 males and 303 females—total, 632. Since then 45 males and 32 females, or 77 in all, have been admitted, 26 males and 23 females have been discharged, 19 males and 15 females have died, and one male was found not to be insane; leaving 328 males and 297 females—total, 625.

There has been, therefore, a slight decrease in the numbers, which are, however, still somewhat in excess of the accommodation. This applies especially to the dayroom accommodation, which is most deficient on the male side, and requires attention.

Tubercular disease accounts for 10, at least, of the deaths during the intervening period (over 29 per cent.), and one patient died from each of the following causes, viz.:—necrosis of the tibia, rodent ulcer, asphyxia, lardaceous disease of the liver, general paralysis, gastric ulcer, gangrene of the lung, and cellulitis. The causes of death in the remaining cases call for no comment.

In only two instances was a *post mortem* examination made.

The case in which asphyxia was returned as the cause of death was that of a male epileptic, who was found dead in his bed about half an hour after the last visit of the attendant, and had evidently been suffocated during an epileptic seizure. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts, which were not considered to call for adverse criticism from this department.

Two cases of enteric fever occurred since last visit, and in July and August there was a widespread epidemic of influenza, which attacked 71 patients and 13 members of the staff. There were no fatalities.

The only serious casualties, all due to falls, were three fractures—of the wrist, of the neck of the femur, and of the upper third of the femur, respectively. In the case of the last two, the fall was caused by a push from another patient; in the first, it appears to have been accidental.

A male patient attempted to escape, but was brought back after three days' absence.

Seclusion was resorted to in four cases, each on one occasion, for an aggregate of eight hours; three patients were restrained, by means of gloves, for surgical reasons, or to prevent self-injury, for an aggregate of 691 hours; and one by means of a canvas jacket for 66 hours in all, also to prevent self-injury.

The patients included 39 epileptics and 14 actively suicidal cases, of whom 38 were under special supervision. There were no general paralytics. A considerable number seemed to suffer from delusions, likely to render them troublesome to deal with, and a good many complaints, of a more or less unreasonable character, were received. Any instances in which it was thought desirable were discussed with Dr. Oakshott.

The patients were comfortably and neatly dressed, and bore evidence of receiving care and attention. Only eleven were confined to bed, and of these no more than five were seriously ill.

About 38 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed—the men chiefly at farm or garden work, or at trades; the women chiefly in the laundry, and at knitting and needlework. In addition to the above, nearly 24 per cent. assist the attendants in the wards.

Some 526 patients walk daily in the grounds, and I was glad to find that about 40 men and 60 women are taken for walks outside once a week—an excellent arrangement.

Divine Service has been celebrated for the Roman Catholics 135 times, and for the Protestants 61 times since last visit, and about 476 patients (about 76 per cent.) are able to be present. The Chaplains have been assiduous in their attendance at the asylum.

The number of associated entertainments, which took the form of bi-weekly dances, concerts, plays, lantern exhibitions, and pic-nics, is satisfactorily large. One hundred and twenty-six have been given since last inspection, at which an average of 150 patients were present. It would be well, however, if more books, papers, and illustrated magazines were provided, and were placed in the dayrooms on weekdays as well as Sundays.

The patients were seen at dinner. A good and appetising meal was provided; it was neatly served, and was partaken of with apparent relish, and in an orderly manner.

The dormitories and single rooms were in excellent order, and the beds clean and well cared; and it was satisfactory to note that both pillows and bolsters are provided, under-blankets placed on every bed, and all patients furnished with night-gowns.

It may also be noted that paper is placed in all the closets.

The system of scattered baths on the male side is an inconvenient one, and prevents proper supervision of the bathing of patients. There would probably be no great difficulty in forming a general bathroom on the male side, and the existing baths and fittings, which are quite satisfactory, could be utilised, thus saving expense.

The dayroom accommodation, as was mentioned above, requires extension, especially on the male side, where the numbers are nearly forty in excess of the space provided.

A commodious hay-shed has been erected since last visit, and the excellent new male exercise ground completed, and provided with shelters. The male and female patients are now much more effectively separated than was formerly the case. In addition, the Roman Catholic Chapel has been re-decorated, as well as the dining-hall, and painting and other improvements effected elsewhere through the institution.

The extension of the laundry has, however, not yet been taken in hand, nor has any work been done on the proposed bread-store. The much-needed enlargement of the meat-store is also in abeyance, and a new milk-store, which could be arranged without difficulty, would be very desirable.

The stores were examined, and found satisfactory, except that the butter was rather salt.

The proportion of day staff to patients is about 1 to 14, and, in addition to the matron, seven attendants and two nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, while five of each are at present undergoing training to enable them to obtain this qualification.

The various books and registers were found to be properly kept, and the Case-books carefully written up by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Fitzgerald.

23rd October, 1912.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM:

INSPECTED ON 2ND APRIL, 1912.

All the patients on the books of this institution were seen in the course of the present inspection, and were spoken with. Practically no complaints were made, and the patients in general were neat and tidy in their dress, bearing the appearance of being properly cared for, and seemed as happy and contented as their mental state would allow.

No change in the numbers of the certified patients has taken place since last visit (on 4th September, 1911), there being now, as then, fourteen gentlemen and nineteen ladies—total, thirty-three. In the intervening period six gentlemen and five ladies have been admitted, and four of each sex discharged, three of whom are stated to have recovered; while two gentlemen and one lady died, all at advanced ages, the causes of death being returned as paraplegia, locomotor ataxia, and fatty degeneration of the heart, respectively.

In addition to the above, two gentlemen and one lady reside as voluntary boarders, all admitted since last visit. The two former are suitable cases to remain on this footing, but the lady is not sufficiently strong in mind to appreciate properly her position, and Dr. Allen was informed that she must be certified or discharged.

The general health of the institution has been good, and there have been no casualties, nor has mechanical restraint been resorted to during the period under review; but it was considered necessary to seclude one gentleman on seventeen occasions, for a total period of 53 hours, owing to excitement and restlessness. One gentleman attempted to escape while out walking, but was found on the following day, apparently none the worse.

None of the patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit.

Ten patients (seven gentlemen and three ladies) can be trusted on parole, four beyond the grounds and six inside; and thirteen gentlemen and nineteen ladies in all take outdoor exercise. Two gentlemen occasionally do some work in the garden.

Concerts and indoor games have been provided, which about six of each sex have been able to enjoy; and some of the ladies engage in fancy work and other needlework.

On the average, six gentlemen and twelve ladies are able to attend Divine Service in the institution, which has been visited 18 times by a Protestant Episcopalian, 13 times by a Presbyterian, and twice by a Roman Catholic clergyman since last inspection. Three gentlemen and four ladies also go to church outside.

The structural work done since last visit consists of painting, papering, and re-carpeting various rooms and passages, and the ladies' department is cheerful and in good order. The part of the building assigned to the gentlemen is, however, susceptible of improvement in certain respects, the sitting-room occupied by the more troublesome

patients requiring, in particular, some renovation of the furniture and floor covering, while the position of the lavatory used by these patients is not very convenient. The beds and bedding throughout the institution were clean, and apparently comfortable.

The appliances for dealing with fire consist of fire-pumps and hose, and chemical extinguishers.

The various books and records are carefully kept.

2nd April, 1912.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM

INSPECTED ON 3RD AUGUST, 1912.

Since this licensed house was last visited, on the 2nd April, four ladies have been admitted, and two gentlemen and two ladies have been discharged—leaving at the present date on the books of the institution the names of twelve gentlemen and twenty-one ladies under certificates.

At the time of the last visit there were three voluntary boarders in residence, viz.:—two gentlemen and one lady. Since then one of each sex has come in, and two gentlemen and one lady have left; so that there are to-day one gentleman and one lady still in residence as voluntary boarders.

During my visit I saw those whose names appear on the register, with the exception of six ladies, who were absent at the seaside, where they had been taken by Dr. Allen for a change.

I received no complaints, and found the patients generally clean, tidy, and properly dressed. A little more attention might, however, be given to one or two who are much demented, and unable to attend to themselves.

There has been no death since last visit, and the health of the patients has been very good.

No casualties have occurred, and no restraint has been used in the treatment of any of the patients. Seclusion was found necessary in the case of one lady, owing to excitement, on five occasions, for a total number of eighteen hours.

Religious ministrations are carefully attended to. Ten ladies and six gentlemen are able to be present at Divine Service, held in the institution, and four ladies and three gentlemen go to churches outside.

Various games—such as golf, croquet, bowls, &c.—are available for the amusement of the patients, and nineteen ladies and twelve gentlemen are able to enjoy walks about the fine grounds attached to the asylum.

Amongst the improvements carried out since the previous visit, I may mention a new dininghall, which has been provided on the male side; the windows in four of the gentlemen's bedrooms have been enlarged; two good-sized windows have been constructed in the male sittingroom, and some rooms have been papered and painted.

The furniture in several parts of the building is to be renewed shortly, and this will add much to the comfort of those resident.

The books and registers were found written up to date.

3rd August, 1912.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

On the occasion of this inspection most of the patients were seen out of doors in the grounds of the institution. There are on the books the names of 70 gentlemen, of whom one is absent on trial, and two reside as voluntary boarders—having originally been admitted under certificates, and subsequently allowed to remain on at their own request. Since the 14th August, 1911, the date of last visit, 6 have been admitted, 5 were discharged, "recovered," and 2 died—both from heart disease, which in one case was complicated with bronchitis.

Apart from these cases, the general health since last visit is stated to have been very good, and no casualties are reported.

Seclusion has not been resorted to in the interval, but one patient was restrained by means of a loose jacket on a single occasion, to prevent him from injuring himself or others.

All the patients in the institution were seen, and spoken with. A few of them made complaints, chiefly of detention, but, on the whole, they seemed as contented as their mental condition would allow, and gave the impression of being kindly treated. They were comfortably clad, but the state of their clothing in a good many instances left much to be desired as regards tidiness, and a great deal more attention should be paid to the brushing and cleansing of their outer garments, especially after meals.

The number of cases suffering from delusional insanity appeared to be unusually large, and four patients were epileptic. Two of the former class were specially interviewed, of whom one was found to be unfit for discharge, but the other might be allowed out on trial, if his friends are able and willing to look after him.

Three patients were confined to bed—one (a voluntary boarder) suffering from senile debility; one from phthisis; and the third from renal disease.

One patient is allowed to go on parole beyond the grounds, but 35 are taken for long country walks twice a week, which is much to be commended. Ten patients enjoy carriage drives, and 15 are able to go on excursions.

Divine Service is held daily by the Chaplain, and 43 of the patients are able to attend, while one goes to church outside the institution.

Since last visit magic lantern and cinematograph performances have been given for the amusement of the patients, as well as concerts and other entertainments, at which most of the patients are stated to have been present, while 34 take part in indoor and outdoor games, and 30 find some useful occupation in the house, farm and garden, the laundry, or at joinery.

The improvements have been of the nature of painting and decorating, as well as polishing floors previously scrubbed.

The bedrooms and dormitories were found to be clean, tidy, and in good order, and the beds and bedding well looked after.

All parts of the institution are artificially warmed.

A small wing on the ground floor, where some noisy and dirty patients sleep, might be made more cheerful and comfortable by painting in brighter colours, and covering the floors with cork-carpeting; and in one instance, where no spring bed can be allowed, a second mattress should be given.

Arrangements should also be made to dispense with a number of banging-hooks in one of the passages, which are dangerous in an institution of this kind.

The dayrooms were decently furnished, and comfortable in appearance.

The staff consists of 14 members of the Community, assisted by a head attendant and six attendants by day, and one night attendant.

The books were found to be kept up to date (with one trifling exception, which was pointed out), but the notes in the Case-books are somewhat meagre, and an effort should be made to provide a fuller record of the mental condition of the patients.

14th February, 1912.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM

INSPECTED ON 12TH JULY, 1912.

Since this asylum was last visited, on the 14th February of the present year, the changes in the population have been as follow:—two gentlemen have been admitted; six have been discharged, recovered; and three have died—leaving on the books at the present time the names of sixty-one gentlemen (including two who are absent on trial), and two voluntary boarders.

The causes of death are registered as paralysis of the bowels, Bright's disease, and bronchitis and heart disease.

The general health of the institution has been good, and there are no casualties of any kind to record.

Seclusion has not been resorted to, but restraint, by means of gloves, was found necessary in the case of one gentleman for ten hours, in order to prevent self-injury.

The patients were quiet and orderly, and I received no complaints, except of undue detention.

Their clothing and personal appearance were not altogether satisfactory. Some were untidy, and their clothes soiled, and more attention is required in this direction.

The beds and bedding were clean and in good order, as were also the dayrooms and dormitories.

I was present at supper, which was served with proper attention to the usages of society.

Divine Service is celebrated within the institution, and forty gentlemen are able to attend.

Thirty gentlemen are taken out for country walks twice each week; ten go for drives; and seventeen were taken for an excursion since last visit.

The usual outdoor and indoor games are also provided.

The books and registers are written up to date.

12th July, 1912.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 27TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

The number of certified patients in this institution is forty, including fourteen gentlemen and twenty-six ladies, as against fourteen gentlemen and twenty-nine ladies—total, forty-three—when last inspected, on the 27th July, 1911. In the intervening period four gentlemen and three ladies have been admitted; three gentlemen and four ladies have been discharged, of whom three are stated to have recovered; and three died—the primary causes of death being returned as chronic myocarditis, pneumonia, and senile dementia, respectively.

In addition to the above, five ladies reside as voluntary boarders, three of whom are quite suitable cases to remain on that footing, but two are more doubtful, and will probably have to be certified later. The number of voluntary boarders at last inspection was two, and three have been admitted since that date.

The general health of the institution is stated to have been very good since last visit, and there were no serious casualties. One patient while away on probation made an attempt to commit suicide, and had to be brought back.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion.

All the patients were seen and spoken with, and no complaints were made, except one or two of detention—in fact, they seemed as happy and contented as their mental state would allow, and bore every evidence of care and attention. One of each sex is stated to be epileptic, and one lady actively suicidal, all of whom are under special supervision. One male patient is, in all probability, suffering from general paralysis. Six of the patients—two gentlemen and four ladies—were confined to bed at the time of the visit.

Eight male and sixteen female patients, on an average, are able to attend Divine Service in the institution, and six go to church outside, but it appears that the institution has been visited only eight times by a Protestant Episcopalian and three times by a Roman Catholic clergyman since last inspection, as well as once by a minister of the Society of Friends. It would be desirable, if it could be arranged, for a clergyman to hold Service every Sunday.

Nearly all the patients are able to take walking exercise, and about half of them enjoy drives, while in the summer tennis and croquet are engaged in. Some of the patients are able to go to the theatre, four gentlemen amuse themselves at gardening, and about twenty ladies find some occupation at sewing.

The institution is in excellent order, and the beds and bedding comfortable and well kept. The recent additions, in particular, afford very satisfactory accommodation. A number of rooms have been papered and painted since last visit, and further improvements are projected. It may be hoped that these will include the remodelling of the older sanitary accommodation, and the provision of better bathing arrangements on the ladies' side of the main house, both being susceptible of improvement, as is also the airing ground provided for the more troublesome ladies.

The nursing staff consists of six attendants and six nurses by day, and three of each by night, in addition to the Matron and two Assistant Matrons.

The Case-books are kept carefully by Dr. Bewley, the Visiting Physician, and the other books and registers are written up to date.

27th February, 1912.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1912.

During the eight months that have elapsed since the date of last inspection ten ladies and five gentlemen have been admitted; six ladies and four gentlemen have been discharged; and two of each sex have died.

The deaths were due to natural causes, viz.:—heart failure and influenza, respectively, in the case of the two males, and cerebral hæmorrhage and acute melancholia, respectively, in the case of the females.

There are now on the register the names of 41 certified patients (28 ladies and 13 gentlemen).

As regards the voluntary boarders, four ladies reside as such; one gentleman was admitted since last visit, and has since left, and one lady has also gone.

All the ladies and gentlemen were seen during my visit, and a favourable impression was formed as to their care and treatment. Their condition, as regards clothing and personal appearance, was highly satisfactory, and the same can be said of the dayrooms and dormitories.

One gentleman demanded, and was accorded, a private interview, when he complained of being struck with a chair by another patient. I made inquiries into the matter, and considered no action was called for.

The general health appears to be excellent; no serious accident of any kind has taken place, nor has any epidemic disease visited the asylum.

Restraint or seclusion has not been employed in the treatment of any patient, and no escape has occurred.

Divine Service is celebrated in the institution, at which 21 ladies and 8 gentlemen are able to attend, and 6 ladies go to churches in the neighbourhood.

Twenty-six ladies and 12 gentlemen are able to take exercise in the grounds, and 13 ladies and 8 gentlemen are taken regularly for drives. Most of the ladies occupy themselves at needlework, and four gentlemen amuse themselves at gardening. Games, such as tennis and croquet, &c., are also provided, and concerts are given occasionally. The programme of the last concert was exceptionally good.

Several of the rooms have been papered and painted since last visit, and plans for structural alterations and improvements in the main house have been prepared, and the work will be undertaken as soon as the financial position of the institution allows.

The various registers and the Case-books are carefully kept up to date.

25th October, 1912.

CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 13TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

The number of ladies resident to-day is the same as on the previous inspection, which took place on the 16th August, 1911, viz.:—49, four patients having been admitted and four discharged in the intervening period. Two of the latter were stated to have recovered.

There have been no deaths and no casualties since last visit, and the general health of the institution was good.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to.

All the patients were seen, and were neat and tidy in their appearance, and suitably dressed, and gave the impression of being treated with kindness and care. A few of them made complaints of the usual groundless type, chiefly of detention, but all appeared to be suitable cases for asylum treatment—a large proportion suffering from delusions. None are under special supervision at present.

About thirty of the patients are able to attend Divine Service in the Chapel of the institution, which is also visited daily by a Roman Catholic clergyman.

Forty-five patients are stated to take outdoor exercise daily, either walking or driving, and some of the ladies occupy themselves with painting, gardening, and needlework; while amusements, in the form of theatricals, concerts, and dancing, have been provided.

The sittingrooms and bedrooms in the main house are well and comfortably furnished, and are bright and cheerful, and the beds and bedding, as throughout the whole institution, are satisfactory, and well looked after. In the separate block for the more troublesome class of patients, something still remains to be desired, especially as regards the ground-floor rooms, but improvements are in progress, and, like all the rest of the institution, the rooms are spotlessly clean and neat. It would be desirable that the floors of rooms occupied by undecently patients should be painted and polished, or covered with linoleum or cork-carpeting. A veranda, which has been erected in this division since last visit, is an excellent feature, and is evidently a great boon to the patients in bad weather. A new system of heating has also been installed, and is stated to be very satisfactory in working.

Some of the patients were seen at dinner, which was served with a regard to comfort and social usage, and was partaken of in an orderly manner.

The staff consists of 14 of the Community, but none are on night duty, and, although they sleep in proximity to the patients, it would be very desirable that there should be a trained official, whose duty it would be to visit all parts of the institution at intervals during the night.

The institution continues to be visited by Dr. J. W. Williams, by whom the various medical records are kept up to date.

13th February, 1912.

CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 12TH JULY, 1912.

There are at present on the books of this institution the names of forty-seven ladies under certificates. Since the date of last inspection, on the 13th February of the present year, six ladies have been admitted; seven have been discharged; and one lady died from senile decay.

The general health has been good, and no casualties have occurred since the previous visit.

The patients had every appearance of being well cared for and kindly treated; their clothing was neat, and their personal tidiness was highly satisfactory.

The sittingrooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean, and also the beds and bedding.

The new system of heating by radiators introduced into the outer house is found to give great satisfaction, and the comfort of the patients is thereby much increased.

The pleasure grounds surrounding the main house are at present being enlarged, and the grounds attached to the outer house are also to be extended in the near future.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that since last visit two ladies were restrained by means of a loose jacket, for four hours and one hour, respectively, and kept in seclusion at the same time, owing to excitement.

Thirty ladies attend Divine Service, which is held in the institution.

Forty-two ladies are taken out for driving and walking exercise in the country. Pic-nics, concerts, and outdoor games are also given for the enjoyment of those resident.

The medical books and registers are kept up to date.

12th July, 1912.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 12TH MARCH, 1912.

We visited this institution to-day and found five certified patients and two voluntary boarders, all of whom we saw. Since last visit one lady left and another was admitted, so that there is no change in the numbers.

The lady recently admitted is suffering from melancholia, and is a suitable case for care.

One of the ladies is convalescent, and is about to be discharged on trial.

The general health has been good, but one patient had a severe attack of bronchial asthma at the beginning of the present year. This lady was in bed at the time of the visit owing to paralysis, and another lady was also in bed, suffering from old age and debility.

Four patients go for country walks, and two enjoy carriage drives, while four go to church. The others are visited by a clergyman.

A good deal of papering and painting has been done since last visit, and some outdoor repairs, and the house and grounds are in good order.

The patients bear every appearance of being properly cared for.

The books are written up, except the Case-book, in which the last admission should be noted.

13th March, 1912.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 1st AUGUST, 1912.

Since last visit one lady has been discharged, recovered, after a month on probation—leaving to-day four certified patients and two voluntary boarders.

The latter were not seen, as they were out for the afternoon.

The other four are suitable cases for care, and bore every evidence of being well and kindly treated.

The general health has been good since last visit. Two ladies were confined to bed to-day—one owing to paralysis, the second suffering from a cold.

One patient enjoys carriage drives, and three go for walks. Only the voluntary boarders are able to go to church, but the others are visited by a clergyman.

The house is in comfortable order, and the grounds well kept.

The books are kept up to date.

1st August, 1912.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

INSPECTED ON 7th MARCH, 1912.

Since this institution was visited, on the 20th September, 1911, six patients (four gentlemen and two ladies) have been admitted, and three (two gentlemen and one lady) have been discharged. There are at present on the books the names of ten gentlemen and twenty-five ladies under certificates, and, in addition, one gentleman and one lady reside as voluntary boarders.

The general health of the patients has been good. No death is recorded since last visit.

Two casualties occurred—one a wound of the scalp, and one a self-inflicted wound on the throat. Fortunately, neither was of a serious nature, and both patients made good recoveries.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory, both as regards dress and personal neatness.

Seclusion was resorted to in the treatment of one gentleman, for 13 hours, owing to violence and excitement, and one lady was treated by means of the wet pack on 21 occasions for 42 hours. This was found necessary owing to extreme excitement and violence.

Divine Service is attended by nine ladies and four gentlemen in the institution, and one of each sex is able to go to a neighbouring church.

Nearly all those resident are able to enjoy walking exercise, and twelve ladies and five gentlemen are taken out for drives in the country.

Weekly dances are given for the entertainment of the patients, and occasionally a concert, at which seventeen are able to be present.

Some decoration and minor improvements have been carried out since last visit.

The staff consists of a charge attendant, four male attendants, a matron, an assistant matron, and eleven nurses for day duty, while two male attendants and two nurses do duty at night.

It is not desirable that an attendant in special charge of a patient should occupy, during the day, the room in which the patient sleeps at night.

The Case-books are written up to date.

7th March, 1912.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

INSPECTED ON 15TH AUGUST, 1912.

During the period which has elapsed since I last visited these asylums, in March, 1912, one gentleman and three ladies have been admitted under certificates, and one gentleman and two ladies have been discharged. These changes leave on the books the names of thirty-six certified patients (10 gentlemen and 26 ladies) at this date.

At the time of last visit one gentleman and one lady resided as voluntary boarders. Since then two gentlemen and one lady have come in, and three gentlemen have left, so that at present there are two ladies residing as voluntary boarders in the institution.

The patients seem to enjoy good health. There has been no death or serious casualty since last visit, but some minor accidents have occurred, such as sprains, bruises, and contusions.

There is no record of seclusion being employed in the treatment of the patients, but restraint, by means of the wet pack, was used with one lady on three occasions, for two hours in each case, owing to excitement and violence.

Both ladies and gentlemen were properly dressed, quiet, and orderly, and they all appear to receive due care and attention.

Thirteen ladies and three gentlemen attend Divine Service in the institution, and two ladies and one gentleman are able to go to church in the neighbourhood.

The amusements provided consist of croquet, cricket, concerts, and dances, besides the usual indoor games, such as billiards, cards, draughts, &c.

Twenty-seven ladies and ten gentlemen are able to take walking exercise in the grounds, and thirteen ladies and three gentlemen go for drives in the country.

One of the corridors and four rooms have been papered and painted since last visit, and one of the male diningrooms is at present being re-decorated.

The registers and Case-books were found carefully written up to date.

Dr. E. C. Plummer, who is acting as Medical Superintendent, is assisted by Mr. T. G. Butt and Mr. F. C. Fleming, Resident Clinical Assistants.

15th August, 1912.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 22ND APRIL, 1912.

Since the date of last visit, on the 4th October, 1911, one gentleman has been admitted, so that there are now on the books of this licensed house the names of twenty-two gentlemen.

As the result of my inspection to-day, I am able to report that the institution is maintained in excellent order. The patients presented a well-cared appearance, and seemed happy and contented. I received no complaints, except on the subject of detention.

Decorating and painting of the entrance hall and some of the bedrooms have been carried out since last visit, and also many improvements in the pleasure grounds.

The general health of the house has been very good, and, with the exception of one gentleman, who is seriously ill, no one was confined to bed to-day.

No restraint or seclusion has been used.

Seventeen gentlemen attend Divine Service in the institution, and three go to churches in the neighbourhood.

Eight gentlemen are taken for carriage drives, and five for motor drives. Nearly all the others are able to take walking exercise in the grounds attached to the institution.

Various entertainments are given for the amusement of the patients during the winter, and ten interest themselves in garden work.

The books are written up to date.

22nd April, 1912.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1912.

The number of gentlemen resident in this institution is twenty-two, three having been admitted and two discharged since last visit, while one died of malignant disease of the intestinal tract.

All the gentlemen were seen, and gave every evidence of being thoroughly well cared for, and they appeared to be as happy and contented as their mental state would allow, comparatively few complaints being made, and none of a reasonable character.

The general health of the institution is reported to have been very good since it was last inspected, and no one was seen in bed.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to.

Seventeen gentlemen attend Divine Service in the institution, and three are able to go to church outside.

Nine patients enjoy carriage drives, in addition to four who are occasionally taken motoring by Dr. W. Eustace; nineteen take walking exercise; ten do some work in the gardens and grounds; and a few engage in cricket, tennis, and croquet. Some also take part in the usual indoor games, and three have been able to go to the theatre. Four patients enjoyed a visit to the seaside in the course of the summer.

The institution and grounds are in excellent order, and a good deal of painting has been done both in and out of doors, while the large sittingroom used by the troublesome class of patients was re-decorated. A new ironing-room, with dormitory over it, has been added to the laundry, and will greatly add to the comfort and convenience of the workers.

No changes have taken place in the staff since last inspection.

The various books and registers were examined, and found carefully written up.

23rd September, 1912.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 29TH MARCH, 1912.

Since the date of last visit, on the 15th September, 1911, eight gentlemen have been admitted under certificates, and seven have been discharged.

There are to-day on the books the names of twenty-seven gentlemen, all of whom we have seen, and afforded each an opportunity of speaking to us.

As regards voluntary boarders—four were residing in the house at the time of last visit; since then thirteen have come in and the same number have left, so that at the present date there are still four in residence.

There has been no death, and the general health seems to have been very good.

From returns furnished to us, we notice that no seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient, but restraint, by means of the strait jacket, was considered necessary in the case of one gentleman, in order to prevent self-destruction, for a period of twenty-seven days.

The gentlemen were all properly dressed, and their personal condition satisfactory.

The beds and bedding were clean, and in excellent order.

During the course of our inspection we saw a good dinner served in the diningroom, consisting (the day being Friday), of soup, fish, potatoes, and vegetables, followed by stewed rhubarb and rice.

Twenty-three patients attend Divine Service, which is celebrated within the institution.

The amusements consist of dances, concerts, billiards, cards, &c. Some patients are taken out for motor drives, eight for carriage drives, and six go for country walks.

Portions of the house have been papered and painted, new carpets provided, a new bathroom and lavatory completed, and, in fact, we are glad to observe that the institution in general is maintained in good order.

The books are carefully written up to date.

29th March, 1912.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTOR ON 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

There are on the books of this institution the names of twenty-eight gentlemen under certificates, in addition to those of two voluntary boarders. Of the former class, four were admitted and three discharged; and of the latter, eighteen were admitted and twenty discharged since last visit.

There has been no death in the intervening period, and the general health of the establishment is stated to have been satisfactory.

The patients resident include five epileptics, one general paralytic, and one actively suicidal case, but none appear to be under special observation. An attendant, however, sits at night in the large dormitory, and a second is on duty when considered necessary.

One of the voluntary boarders was confined to bed, suffering from the effects of alcoholism.

There is no record of seclusion since last visit, but one patient was restrained on a single occasion for about eight hours, by means of a sheet secured across the bed, owing to violence.

The patients were suitably dressed, and, in general, neat and tidy.

All were seen and spoken with, but no complaints of importance were received.

They were also seen at dinner, which was served with due regard to social usage.

The sittingrooms and bedrooms were in good order, and the beds and bedding well kept. Several rooms have been painted and papered since last visit, and some new carpets and furniture provided.

The institution is visited by a clergyman on Sundays and holidays, and otherwise when required, and about twenty-four patients are able to attend Divine Service at the institution, but none go to church outside.

Ten gentlemen enjoy motor or carriage drives, and seven go for walks outside the grounds, while some are stated to engage in croquet and tennis, and two assist in gardening. The usual indoor games and papers are provided.

In addition to the improvements mentioned above, the kitchen has been reconstructed and equipped with a new range.

The provision for dealing with fire remains as before; but either the fire buckets should be kept constantly filled with water or several chemical extinguishers should be obtained, and placed in convenient positions through the building.

Dr. M. FitzGerald acts as Medical Attendant, but does not reside on the premises; and it is to be hoped that it will soon be possible to appoint a Resident Medical Officer.

The various books are kept carefully written up to date.

16th September, 1912.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 25TH MARCH, 1912.

Since the date of last visit, on the 31st October, 1911, one lady has been discharged, otherwise no change has taken place amongst the ladies in this licensed house. There are to-day resident twelve ladies under certificates and two voluntary boarders.

The general health has been excellent; no one was to-day confined to bed; no casualties have occurred; and neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed in the treatment of the patients.

The house was in good order throughout, and the ladies were properly dressed, clean, and tidy in appearance, and evidently receive kind attention.

No complaints were made, except on the grounds of undue detention.

Divine Service is attended by four ladies in the institution, and three are able to go to church outside.

Amusements are provided—such as gramophone entertainments, bridge, music, &c. Three ladies are taken out for drives in the country, and thirteen are able to take walking exercise within the grounds.

The books are written up to date.

25th March, 1912.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 1ST OCTOBER, 1912.

On the occasion of the last inspection (25th March, 1912), there were on the register of this institution the names of twelve ladies as certified patients, and two voluntary boarders. Since then one of each class has been admitted; and, as there has been no discharges or deaths, the present numbers are thirteen and three, respectively. All of these were seen, except one voluntary boarder, absent on leave, and they were suitably dressed, and evidently well and kindly treated. No complaints of a reasonable character were received.

The general health of the institution since last visit is stated to have been excellent, and neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed.

Five ladies are able to attend Divine Service in the institution, and three go to church outside, while a Protestant Episcopal clergyman visits once a month, and a Roman Catholic clergyman attended such of the ladies as belong to his communion at Easter.

Eleven ladies are able to take walking exercise in the grounds; four go for drives; and two play croquet. Several amuse themselves with indoor games and music, while two go to the theatre or to concerts occasionally. Needlework, gardening, and the care of poultry also afford occupation for some.

No change has taken place in the staff.

The rooms are kept in excellent order throughout, and two bath-rooms have been freshly decorated, while two of the lavatories have been remodelled.

The books and registers are all written up to date.

1st October, 1912.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 1ST FEBRUARY, 1912.

When last formally inspected, on the 18th August, 1911, there were on the register of this licensed house the names of 55 patients—19 gentlemen and 36 ladies—under certificates, and two residing as voluntary boarders. Both of the latter are ladies, and both still remain in the institution, being suitable cases for residence there on that footing. To-day there were 46 names on the register of certified patients, those, namely, of 12 gentlemen and 34 ladies. In the intervening period 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies were admitted; 8 gentlemen and 6 ladies were discharged, of whom 3 of each sex are stated to have recovered; and 3 gentlemen and one lady died—the causes of death being, respectively, nervous dyspepsia with hypostatic pneumonia, cerebral hæmorrhage, cardiac disease with syncope, and broucho-pneumonia.

Apart from these cases, the general health of the institution appears to have been fairly good, the only illness deserving mention being influenza, which attacked five of the ladies.

Neither restraint nor seclusion is recorded as having been resorted to in the period under review.

All the patients were seen by us, and were found to be suitable cases for detention. They were neat and tidy in their dress, and presented the appearance of being well attended to. No complaints of a reasonable character were made to us by any of them.

Three patients—one gentleman and two ladies—were confined to bed at the time of our visit; two suffering from old age and debility, and one from a bronchial attack.

Four suicidal and two epileptic cases were under special supervision.

Six patients were able to be trusted on parole—three within and three beyond the grounds—while 14 in all take walking exercise, and two go for drives.

No less than 42 of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties, of whom 11 go to Divine Service outside the institution, which has been visited on fourteen occasions by the Roman Catholic and on twelve by the Protestant clergyman since last inspection.

Amusements have been freely provided in the form of dances, which take place twice a week; various indoor and outdoor games; and other entertainments, at which an average of 31 patients are able to be present. In addition, ten patients find occupation in house-work, while fifteen of the ladies do some needlework and lace-making.

The bedrooms and dormitories were found in good order, and the sittingrooms clean, and comfortable in temperature. The sittingroom on the ground floor of the gentlemen's wing is still in the hands of the workmen, but it is hoped that it will shortly be ready for use.

Two lavatories and a bathroom have been completed since last visit, as well as a new surgery; new clothes cupboards have been put up; a new heating boiler provided; and other improvements effected conducive to the comfort of the patients and the convenient working of the institution.

The arrangements provided for dealing with an outbreak of fire remain as before.

The staff consists of a matron, 14 nurses on the ladies' side, and 6 attendants for the gentlemen, of whom four nurses and one attendant are on night duty.

Dr. Osborne (who was absent at the time of our visit) is now assisted by Dr. Williams, to whose interest in and knowledge of the patients the well-written notes in the Case-books bear testimony.

The other statutory books were also found to be carefully kept.

1st February, 1912.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 11TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

The register of this institution contains the names of 14 gentlemen and 32 ladies, 46 in all, resident under certificates, as well as those of two voluntary boarders, one of each sex, who are suitable cases to remain on that footing.

Since last visit (1st February, 1912), when 34 ladies and 12 gentlemen were on the register as certified patients, together with two ladies as voluntary boarders, six of each sex were admitted to the former class, and two gentlemen to the latter, while eleven certified patients—four males and seven females—were discharged, and one lady died of epilepsy and cardiac syncope. One male voluntary boarder was discharged, and one lady became acutely insane, and had to be certified. She is included in the above admissions.

The general health is reported to have been good in the interval, and no casualties are recorded; but one lady escaped last July, and was absent until the following day.

Neither restraint nor seclusion is stated to have been employed since last visit.

All the patients were seen. They were neatly and suitably dressed, and appeared to receive due care and attention.

No sensible complaints were received, most of those made being on the usual subject of detention. I was informed that one lady, who is still inclined to violence, is about to be taken home by her friends, although the danger of this course has been explained to them.

Two ladies and two gentlemen were seen in bed for various reasons. One gentleman and five ladies are under special supervision, owing to suicidal tendencies or epilepsy.

Fourteen patients, it is satisfactory to note, are on parole, of whom five can be trusted beyond the grounds. Five ladies enjoy drives, and nearly all are able to take more or less walking exercise.

About thirty patients attend services in the institution, which are held fortnightly by Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopalian clergymen, respectively, and no less than twelve are able to go to church outside. Although short services take place every Sunday evening, at which two patients officiate, it would be well if it could be arranged for the clergymen to hold service weekly.

The amusements provided include croquet and rounders, and, indoors, concerts and dances, while some of the patients visit the theatre and other amusements in the city, and all but five enjoyed a picnic to Blarney in the course of the summer. In addition, a few gentlemen do some gardening, and nearly all the ladies find occupation of some sort in housework, needlework, lace and mat-making, painting, and so forth.

The dormitories, bedrooms, and sittingrooms were clean and well kept, but the dayroom occupied by the troublesome class of ladies is too small for the numbers using it. Six rooms have been re-carpeted. The gentlemen's sittingroom on the ground floor has been newly decorated, provided with an additional window, and re-furnished, but it is not yet in use. That on the first floor is closed for repairs. A considerable amount of painting and papering has been done since last visit, and it was stated that the staircase would be shortly re-decorated in brighter colours, which will be a great improvement, as at present this part of the house is gloomy.

The numbers of the staff remain as before, except that one attendant has been discharged. It was, unfortunately, necessary, however, to dismiss no less than three nurses—one for the serious offence of striking a patient, one for negligence in connection with the escape mentioned above, and the third for a breach of the rules of the institution.

The statutory books and registers were found carefully kept, and the Case-books continue to do credit to Dr. Williams, the Assistant Superintendent, who evidently takes much interest in her work, judging from the notes.

11th November, 1912.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 13th MARCH, 1912.

There are at present on the books of this institution the names of 99 certified patients and 11 voluntary boarders, as against 94 and 5, respectively, at the date of the last inspection (3rd August, 1911). In

the course of the intervening period, 16 certified patients and 8 voluntary boarders have been admitted; 7 of the former and 2 of the latter have been discharged (of whom 6 are returned as recovered); and 4 of the former have died. The causes of death in these four cases are stated to have been, respectively:—fatty degeneration of the heart and congestion of the lungs; paralysis and exhaustion; senile dementia and acute diarrhoea; and chronic cystitis and exhaustion.

The general health of the institution is stated to have been very good, and there were no serious casualties since last visit.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been recorded as used during this period.

All the patients were seen, with the exception of three, who were out walking on parole at the time of the visit, and all appeared to be suitable cases for care. The proportion of complaints made was small, and none were of a character requiring attention.

The patients were, in the majority of cases, fairly neat and tidy, but in some instances a little more attention to the state of their clothing would be desirable.

One of the patients was confined to bed, suffering from a recent attack of hemiplegia, but is said to be slowly improving; four cases are stated to be epileptic, and three actively suicidal, but none of these appear to be under special observation, which in the case of the latter, at all events, would be essential. One patient is probably a general paralytic.

There is a resident chaplain, and about 80 patients, on an average, are able to attend to their religious duties. None attend Divine Service outside.

All but six take exercise inside the grounds, and about 20 go for walks outside, while 10 enjoy carriage drives. Lawn tennis, football, and handball are engaged in by some, according to season, while entertainments, in the form of concerts and cinematograph exhibitions, have been given since last visit. The only occupation engaged in by patients consists of housework, in which nine find some employment.

The new building is now in use, and is being gradually painted and decorated in cheerful colours. It affords good accommodation, and it, as well as the older part, was found to be, on the whole, in good order.

A considerable number of the beds, however, though otherwise comfortable, were not provided with under-blankets; and some of them, by the presence of crumbs and fluff, seemed to indicate that they had not been very thoroughly made.

A number of hanging hooks for clothes in the bedrooms are dangerous, and should at once be removed; and more care should be exercised in turning off the gas, which was escaping in one room.

The dayrooms were cheerful, and appeared to be well kept; and the dinner, at which most of the patients were seen, was of good quality, and properly served.

Dr. O'Connell continues to act as Resident Medical Officer, and the Case-books are carefully kept up to date by him.

13th March, 1912.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 20TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

During the course of my inspection to-day I saw all the patients whose names appear on the books of this institution, and gave them an opportunity of speaking to me. I found them well cared for, contented with their treatment, and I received no complaints worthy of mention.

The dayrooms and dormitories were all clean, and in good order, and the beds and bedding everywhere in proper condition.

Since the date of last visit, on the 13th March, 1912, 17 gentlemen have been admitted, under certificates; 19 have been discharged (including 14 upon recovery), and 5 have died; leaving 92 in residence.

The deaths were due to natural causes, viz:—heart disease in two cases, cerebral hæmorrhage in two cases, and pulmonary tuberculosis in one case.

With regard to the voluntary boarders, the following changes have taken place:—eleven were in residence at the time of the last visit; since then 12 have come in; 13 have left, and one died from congestion of the lungs and Bright's disease, so that 9 still remain.

The general health has been good—only two gentlemen being to-day confined to bed.

There is no record of either restraint or seclusion being employed in the treatment of any patient during the period under review.

Two gentlemen suffer from general paralysis of the insane, five are epileptics, and seven sleep under special observation.

One casualty is recorded, viz:—a patient inflicted a slight cut on the side of his neck with a dinner knife.

The personal neatness and condition of the patients were satisfactory.

The dinners I saw in the various rooms were served with due regard to the usages of society, and the patients were quiet and well-behaved during the meal.

Twelve gentlemen go out for drives, 20 take walks outside the grounds of the institution, and the others (with the exception of seven who are physically unfit) exercise in the grounds of the asylum.

Various games, both indoor and outdoor, are provided for the amusement of the patients.

The religious ministrations continue as heretofore. Seventy-seven gentlemen are able to attend Divine Service, which is regularly celebrated in the institution.

There is one matter calling for immediate attention, viz:—the necessity for fire drill. It is most important that instruction should be given to the staff, so that they may be able to deal with an outbreak of fire, should such occur.

The registers and Case-books are written up to date.

20th November, 1912.

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ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 19TH AND 20TH JULY, 1912.

At the time of last inspection, which took place on the 4th and 5th December, 1911, there were on the register of these institutions the names of 45 gentlemen and 90 ladies—total, 135. During the intervening period 12 gentlemen and 17 ladies have been admitted; 16 gentlemen and 12 ladies have been discharged, of whom 11 gentlemen and 7 ladies are stated to have recovered; and 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies died—leaving on the register the names of 37 gentlemen and 89 ladies, or 126 in all. Of these, one gentleman and two ladies are absent on trial with our sanction, and one gentleman and six ladies are at the seaside.

The causes of death require no special remark, except in one case, viz:—that of a lady who swallowed sulphuric acid while absent on trial under the care of her relatives, and was brought back to St. Patrick's in a dying condition. An inquiry at the time into the circumstances elicited nothing calling for adverse comment. In two cases death was due to general paralysis.

The general health of the patients has been excellent, and no casualties occurred since last visit.

Seclusion has not been resorted to within that period, but one gentleman was restrained, by means of the strait jacket, for an aggregate of 372 hours, to prevent self-mutilation.

Two patients attempted to escape when outside the institutions under the charge of nurses, but were brought back almost immediately.

Ten gentlemen and 36 ladies are able to attend Divine Service in the institutions, which are visited twice weekly by a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman, and by clergymen of other denominations as required. Five gentlemen and 10 ladies attend places of worship outside.

Thirty-eight patients, on an average, enjoy drives, and 16 are able to go for walks, while 53 take part in the various amusements provided, which include concerts and other indoor recreations, in addition to the usual outdoor games. Two gentlemen also do some gardening, and 22 ladies find occupation at sewing or housework.

All the patients were seen, except those absent on trial or at the seaside, as mentioned above. Nine were confined to bed, owing to various more or less trivial ailments or to excitement. All bore evidence of kindly treatment and care, and exceptionally few complaints were made—all being on the usual subject of detention, and not requiring consideration.

The bedrooms, dormitories, and dayrooms were in excellent order, and every effort is evidently made to render them comfortable and cheerful.

The tables were laid in all the diningrooms, and were nicely decorated with flowers. In one, the ladies were seen at dinner, which appeared to be of good quality, and was served with proper attention to social usage.

A good deal of painting and decorating has been carried out since last visit at both institutions, thus adding to their cheerfulness; and at St. Edmundsbury the back of the main building is being plastered externally in cement. At St. Patrick's Hospital the Mortuary has been neatly re-decorated.

Dr. Leeper continues to be assisted by Dr. H. R. C. Rutherford at St. Patrick's Hospital, and Dr. Cecil Rutherford has taken Dr. Shepherd's place as Assistant Medical Officer at St. Edmundsbury.

The manner in which the Case-books are kept is highly creditable to the medical staff.

20th July, 1912.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 20TH AND 21ST DECEMBER, 1912.

In the course of the present inspection 36 gentlemen and 84 ladies were seen in the two institutions—total, 120; as against 126 (37 gentlemen and 89 ladies) whose names were on the register at the date of last visit, 19th and 20th July, 1912. The number of certified patients admitted in the interval was 16, while 21 were discharged (15 recovered), and one died, the cause of death being returned as spinal caries and abscess. In addition, two voluntary boarders were admitted since last visit, but both have now left.

The general health of the institutions is stated to have been excellent, and the only serious casualty was a Colles' fracture of the wrist, caused by an accidental fall. There were no escapes, and neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

On the average, 9 gentlemen and 33 ladies attend Divine Service in the institutions, while 5 gentlemen and 11 ladies are able to go to church outside. The ministrations of religion is suitably provided for, as heretofore.

About 18 patients are able to enjoy walks (one being allowed out on parole), while about 37 go for carriage drives. Two gentlemen do some gardening, and 25 ladies find occupation at sewing and household work. A number of entertainments have been given for the recreation of the patients, in the form of concerts, cinematograph exhibitions, and other associated amusements, at which about 63 were present, while some have been able to take part in outdoor sports, such as tennis, croquet, and bowls, as well as the usual indoor games—billiards, chess, and so forth.

The cases include one of epilepsy and one of general paralysis, while seven are under special observation.

Seven patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit.

All the patients were dressed in a manner suitable to their station in life, and gave every indication of being well and kindly treated, and no complaints deserving of serious attention were made by any of them. Some of the ladies were seen at dinner, which was properly served, while the tables were brightly decorated.

Both institutions presented their usual appearance of comfort and good order, and a number of the bedrooms have been papered and painted since last visit.

The safety of the patients at St. Patrick's Hospital has been further provided for by the erection of two iron emergency bridges at the ends of the long wards, which secure an easy and safe exit in case of fire, and all the chimneys were taken down to the level of the

roof, being in an unsafe condition, and rebuilt in brick. The plastering of the exterior of the main house at St. Edmundsbury has been completed.

No change has taken place in the staff of the institutions since last visit.

The various books and registers are properly kept, and the notes in the Case-books continue to reflect much credit on the medical staff.

21st December, 1912.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 27TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

This institution continues to be maintained in excellent order. The wards and dormitories were everywhere found bright, clean, and comfortable. The patients were quiet and well-behaved, neat, tidy, and properly dressed; and they appear to receive every care and attention.

Some improvements have been carried out since last visit. A new bathroom is at present in course of construction in one of the detached houses, and several rooms have been papered and painted.

Since the date of last visit, on the 18th July, 1911, twelve ladies have been admitted; eight have been discharged, and five have died—leaving at the present date the names of one hundred and twelve ladies on the books of the institution, of whom one is absent on trial.

The five deaths which occurred are registered as due to pneumonia, malignant disease of the stomach, ulceration of the stomach, heart disease, and debility, respectively.

The general health has been very good; there is no record of any casualty or epidemic disease during the period under review, and only two patients were to-day confined to bed.

There is no record of any seclusion being employed, but one patient was restrained by the strait jacket for 3½ hours, owing to her extreme violence and assaulting those about her.

Religious ministrations are carefully attended to. Mass is celebrated daily in the institution, and nearly 90 of the patients are able to attend.

About twenty-eight ladies are taken out regularly for drives in the country, and thirty others are occasionally allowed the same privilege; seventeen are taken beyond the grounds for walks, while all those physically fit take exercise within the grounds attached to the institution.

Entertainments, such as concerts, dances, and theatrical performances, are given for the enjoyment of the patients.

The books and registers are written up to date, but the notes in the Case-books are very short, and do not afford much information.

It is with the greatest regret I have to record the death, which has just taken place, of Sir Francis Cruise, one of the Visiting Physicians, who, during his long association with the institution, placed fully at the disposal of the afflicted inmates his unrivalled skill in mental diseases, and whose untiring devotion to their welfare endeared him to all—patients and staff alike.

The number of patients is now so great as to call for the undivided attention of a medical officer, and I would, therefore, strongly urge the Management to take steps to fill the vacancy caused by Sir Francis Cruise's lamented death by the appointment of a Resident Physician.

27th February, 1912.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 2ND AUGUST, 1912.

The register of this institution contains the names of 113 ladies. On the 27th February, 1912, when the last inspection took place, the number on the register was 112, but since then six ladies have been admitted; four have been discharged (of whom two are stated to have recovered), and one died of cardiac valvular disease, at the age of 71.

In the intervening period, the general health has been good, except for a few cases of influenza which occurred during the spring, and no casualties are recorded, nor have there been any escapes.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed since last visit.

All the patients were seen, except one lady absent on trial. They were neatly and suitably dressed, and bore the appearance of being thoroughly well cared for. No complaints were made deserving of attention.

Most of the patients were seen at dinner, which was served with due regard to social usage, and appeared to be enjoyed.

The ministrations of religion is well attended to, Mass being celebrated every day, at which about 45 patients are able to be present, while about 86 attend Divine Service on Sundays, and a few go to neighbouring churches occasionally, in addition to which a clergyman visits the institution daily.

Concerts, dances and other entertainments are given for the healthy amusement of the patients, and 31 recently took part in a picnic at Houth, while 10 went to a bazaar. A library, papers, and periodicals are provided, and about 50 ladies find some sort of useful occupation, including light house-work, sewing, embroidery, lace-making, painting, and so forth. Twenty-four ladies enjoy drives regularly, and 26 occasionally, while about 15 go for walks outside the grounds. There seems, however, to be some difficulty in getting them to engage in outdoor games.

The sittingrooms, bedrooms, and dormitories—in fact, the institution generally, continues to be kept in excellent order, and is most bright and cheerful in appearance. A good deal of painting and papering has been carried out since last visit: some tiling has been done in the basement; and the new bathroom at Richmond House is completed; and is a great improvement to that part of the institution.

No change has taken place in the numbers of the staff.

The vacancy left by the lamented death of Sir Francis Cruise has been filled by the appointment of Dr. J. Murphy, while Dr. F. X. Callaghan has been temporarily appointed Assistant Physician.

pending the consideration of the appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer, which is, in our opinion, essential in an institution of this size and character.

The various books and registers are properly kept up to date, but attention must again be called to the scanty and somewhat perfunctory character of the notes in the Case-books.

2nd August, 1912.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH JUNE, 1912.

On my visit of inspection to this institution to-day, I am pleased to report I found it maintained at its usual high standard.

Since the 16th November, 1911, the date of last inspection, six gentlemen and eleven ladies have been admitted; three gentlemen and eleven ladies have been discharged; and two gentlemen and eight ladies have died. As the result of these changes, the number of certified patients has decreased by seven—leaving on the books at this date the names of thirty-three gentlemen and thirty-six ladies, of whom one of each sex is absent on trial.

The deaths are registered as due to senile decay in six cases, and to brain disease, chronic alcoholism, intestinal hæmorrhage, and general paralysis in one case each. The high mortality is accounted for by the number of patients who died from senile decay, all but one of whom had reached the advanced age of over eighty years.

There has been no employment of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients since last visit, and no casualty has occurred.

The patients were all found neatly dressed, and their condition gave evidence that they receive every care and attention.

The beds and bedding are excellent, and all parts of the institution were scrupulously clean.

Divine Service is attended by thirty-six patients in the institution, and eight are able to go to neighbouring churches.

Cricket matches take place every week for the amusement of the inmates, in which some are able to take part. Thirty-two gentlemen and twenty-six ladies are able to go for walks.

Since last visit a good deal of papering and painting has been done on both the male and female sides of the house, and at present four new bathrooms are in course of construction, which will add much to the comfort of the patients, and bring the institution very much up to date.

Some painting is still required in the basement of the house, and I suggest that this should be undertaken.

The Case-books and Registers are carefully written up, in a manner which is creditable to the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Murphy.

The entire administration of the Asylum reflects the greatest credit on those responsible for it.

IMBECILE DEPARTMENT.

There are at present in this department of the institution one hundred and nineteen inmates (seventy-one boys and forty-eight girls). Since last visit, five of each sex have been admitted; six (three boys and three girls) have been removed, and one boy has died of acute bronchitis.

With the exception of an outbreak of measles some weeks ago, the general health of the inmates has been satisfactory.

The boys and girls were clean and properly dressed, and they appear to receive due care and attention, and kindly treatment.

Divine Service is attended by sixty of the boys and forty of the girls.

Many of the girls are usefully employed at knitting and needlework—others assist in the laundry and kitchen.

The boys work on the farm and about the grounds.

The entire institution was found in excellent order, and perfectly clean throughout.

17th June, 1912.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 2ND DECEMBER, 1912.

There are on the register of this institution the names of 35 gentlemen and 39 ladies, total 74, as against those of 33 gentlemen and 36 ladies, total 69, at the date of the last inspection on the 17th June, 1912, 12 patients having been admitted and 5 discharged in the interval, while two (one of each sex) died, from senile decay, at advanced ages.

The general health of the institution is stated to have been good, and the only casualty of a serious nature was a fall sustained by an old lady, which resulted in obscure injury to the right hip and knee.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

The patients were neatly and suitably dressed, and appeared to be thoroughly well cared for, but one or two of the gentlemen might be a little tidier.

No complaints were made except the usual one of detention, and in general an air of contentment seemed to prevail.

Two of the patients are epileptic, and there are two cases of general paralysis, but none are under special observation.

Three of the ladies were seen in bed, one being the accident case above mentioned.

Six patients, three of each sex, are allowed outside alone, and three are trusted on parole within the grounds, while nearly all are able to take walking exercise, and thirty-five enjoy carriage drives. Outdoor games, in the shape of cricket and hockey, afford amusement, while indoors dances are given weekly, and cinematograph or variety entertainments once a month. Some of the patients

have also been able to visit places of amusement in the city. Twenty patients of both sexes find occupation in housework, and fifteen ladies at needlework or knitting.

Thirty-eight patients, on the average, attend Divine Service in the institution, while thirteen go to church outside.

The patients were seen at dinner, which was of good quality, and served with a proper regard to social usage, and was partaken of in an orderly manner, and with apparent relish.

The dormitories, bedrooms, and sittingrooms were in excellent order, and the beds comfortable, and spotlessly clean. It would be advisable, however, if such re-arrangements could be made as would obviate the necessity of having rooms occupied by two patients, which is undesirable.

Four of the bathrooms have been remodelled and refitted, and now constitute a great improvement on the previous arrangements. The basement story and the kitchen annexes have also been entirely re-painted since last inspection. A few possible minor improvements in the sanitary annexes were suggested.

No changes have been made in the numbers of the staff.

The various statutory registers are well kept, and the Case-books give interesting information regarding the patients. Dr. Raiusford is now assisted by Dr. J. G. Dods, and the state of the institution generally speaks well for the care and efficiency both of the medical officers and the staff.

INSECILE DEPARTMENT.

Since the last visit, on the 17th June, 1912, when there were 119 patients (71 male and 48 female) on the register, 9 patients have been admitted, and the same number discharged, while 5 have died, leaving 71 males and 43 females—total, 114.

The causes of death were tuberculosis in two cases, middle ear disease, epilepsy, and broncho-pneumonia in one case each.

The general health of the establishment has been otherwise good, and there were no casualties, nor has restraint or seclusion been necessary. None were confined to bed when visited.

The inmates were comfortably clad and appeared to be well looked after. Five of them are trusted on parole beyond the grounds, and 15 within the grounds, while 112 take walking exercises and 3 go for drives.

They share in the amusements provided for the institution in general, and about 44 are usefully employed—3 in the farmyard, 2 with the engineer, 2 with the carpenter, 4 at mat-making, 4 in the kitchen, 4 in the laundry, and 25 at house-work.

Three go to church outside, and 105 attend Divine Service in the institution.

The dormitories and dayrooms were found in good order, but the beds were not quite so satisfactory as those in the other department of the institution, and are not provided with under-blankets. The dormitories are not warmed.

The books are carefully kept up to date, but the notes in the Case-books might be a little fuller, with advantage.

2nd December, 1912.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 28TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

There are to-day on the books of this institution the names of 39 ladies, as against 40 on the occasion of last inspection—four having been admitted and five discharged in the interval. All the patients are under certificates, and all appear to be suitable cases for detention. No complaints worth mention were made, and the ladies were neat and tidy, and bore evidence of being properly cared for.

No deaths occurred since last visit, nor have there been any serious casualties, and the general health of the institution is stated to have been very good. No patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit.

Neither restraint nor seclusion is recorded as having been resorted to in the period under review.

Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday and on Church holidays by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and the few Protestant patients receive occasional visits from a Protestant Episcopalian Clergyman. About thirty ladies attend service within the institution, while as many as ten, it is satisfactory to note, are able to go to church outside.

About eighteen ladies enjoy walks and drives; thirty attend the concerts occasionally given for their amusement; eighteen are able to take part in the dances, while twelve amuse themselves with music. Eighteen find some occupation at sewing, and ten do some house-work.

The institution is clean, tidy, and in good order, and the bedrooms, beds, and bedding comfortable and properly attended to. It is evident that the well-being of the patients receives every attention from the Matron, who is assisted by a staff of eight nurses by day and two by night. One of the latter is in continuous charge of the observation dormitory.

The medical care of the patients continues in the hands of Dr. Sullivan, by whom the various books and registers are kept up to date. One or two certificates of cases recently admitted, however, require trifling amendments.

28th February, 1912.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 23RD OCTOBER, 1912.

This Asylum was last visited on the 28th February, 1912, when there were 39 ladies resident under certificates. Since that date 10 ladies have been admitted, 5 have been discharged, and 4 have died—leaving on the register to-day the names of 40 ladies.

The deaths were due to natural causes, viz:—cancer, exhaustion following acute melancholia, and heart disease in two cases.

The general health has been satisfactory, and no casualty has occurred since the previous visit.

I found the patients to-day quiet, orderly, and generally contented, and many expressed satisfaction at their treatment. The

only complaints, which were not the outcome of delusions, were on the ground of undue detention. Their dress was neat and suitable for this time of the year.

I was present at dinner, which was good, properly cooked, and nicely served.

The bedrooms and sittingrooms were all clean, in excellent order, and comfortably furnished. Some of them have been papered and painted since last visit, and also two of the corridors.

No seclusion has been employed in the treatment of any patient, but restraint by means of the strait jacket was found necessary in the cases of two ladies, for ten hours and five minutes in one case, and one hour in the other, owing to violent excitement, and attacking those in charge of them.

One lady effected her escape, but was brought back on the following day.

Twenty-nine ladies attend Divine Service, which is celebrated in the institution, and ten are able to go to neighbouring churches.

Carriage and motor drives are given to sixteen ladies, and seventeen are taken for walks in the country. Croquet, tennis, picnics, and dances are also provided, and some are taken to the theatres in Dublin.

The registers were found written up to date, and the Case-books carefully kept.

23rd October, 1912.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 12TH MARCH, 1912.

We visited this Private Asylum to-day, and saw all the five ladies, who appeared to be in good health, neatly dressed, and well cared for.

None of the ladies, except one, is able to attend church, but they are occasionally visited by a clergyman.

Two patients sometimes enjoy walks on the roads.

The house is in good order, and the beds and bedding comfortable and properly looked after.

The same trained nurse is in charge as at last visit.

The books are written up, except the last entry required in the Medical Journal.

12th March, 1912.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 16TH AUGUST, 1912.

There are still five ladies under certificates in this licensed house. I found them to-day all in good health, properly dressed, and they appear to receive every care and attention. The house is maintained in good order, and was clean throughout.

A clergyman visits once every month.

The books are all carefully written up to date.

The same trained nurse is in charge of the patients.

16th August, 1912.

WORKHOUSES.

ARMAGH WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 2ND APRIL, 1912.

The number of inmates in this workhouse classified as of unsound mind is thirty, eleven men and nineteen women, including an epileptic idiot boy, aged about eleven years. Two other males and two women are stated to be epileptic.

These inmates were all seen, and were comfortably dressed, bearing the appearance of being well looked after. None of them, it was stated, are troublesome or violent.

Of the men, two work out of doors, and three find occupation in delivering coal and in house-work, while three women work in the laundry, one in the Infirmary, and two others help in the work of the house, and do a little sewing.

The accommodation consists of two dayrooms on each side, one of which is tiled. Both are heated by ordinary grates. Though clean, they are somewhat cheerless, and the yard used by the female patients is small, though it contains a good shelter. The men have a larger yard, but no shelter. The patients do not seem, however, to be strictly confined to these yards. Excellent new lavatory and sanitary accommodation is in process of erection.

The dormitories and beds were in good order, on the female side particularly where there were modern spring bedsteads and hair mattresses. Nine of the men sleep in a dormitory on the ground floor, in which four of the beds are of the old box pattern, filled with loose straw, these being for untidy patients. It is to be hoped that they will be replaced by modern bedsteads and bedding, protected with mackintoshes where necessary. Two men sleep with some inmates in another dormitory, in which the only sanitary accommodation provided is a bucket. None of the dormitories are provided with any system of heating.

The dietary, as shown by the diet scale, is liberal and nutritious.

One paid attendant and one paid nurse are in charge of the patients, and the infirmary night nurse pays an occasional visit during the night.

2nd April, 1912.

BALLINASLOE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 5TH AUGUST, 1912.

On the occasion of our visit we found 13 inmates classed as insane, including 6 males and 7 females, of whom 5 males and 2 females were congenitally deficient in mind. These patients are all mingled with the other inmates—there being no special lunatic wards.

All were seen, and were comfortably dressed, the women especially being neat in their attire. They bore the appearance of being well cared for, and as contented as could be expected.

The six men do some useful work of a light kind, such as potato-picking, weeding, and so forth, but only one woman is able to occupy herself in this way, by helping in the laundry.

Three of the women were confined to bed in the infirmary at the time of the visit.

The various wards were clean and tidy, and the beds in the infirmary seemed quite satisfactory. Those in the body of the house, however, were only of straw, and few of the bedsteads had wire mattresses, while the sheets were often badly in need of changing.

The sanitary accommodation consists of water closets, some of which open off dormitories, a great advantage at night; but the bathing arrangements are deficient—there being only one bath (without a hot water supply) for the general body of the house, though there are others in the infirmary.

The kitchen is excellent, and the storeroom in good order, while the quality of the stores examined seemed to be satisfactory. The laundry is, however, very poorly fitted.

The dietary for the infirm, as shown by the scale, is excellent. There are no paid attendants.

5th August, 1912.

BALLINROBE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH JUNE, 1912.

There are only two men and two women classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse.

On my visit to-day, I found both sexes clean and properly clothed, and they appear to be contented and well cared for.

The hospital is in need of a bathroom, and I suggest that the Guardians should consider the question of providing same.

The old wooden baths in the body of the house are very antiquated, and could easily be replaced by enamelled iron baths, without much expense.

Each patient requires a bath at least once in the week.

7th June, 1912.

BALLYCASTLE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 1ST NOVEMBER, 1912.

Only two inmates, an old woman and an imbecile boy, were classed as mentally unsound, so that there is no special lunatic department in this workhouse.

Both were comfortably dressed, but the woman, at all events, might have been tidier. Both do a little work, though the male patient lives in the infirmary.

Both have modern spring bedsteads to sleep upon, but the woman's bed was only provided with a straw tick. However, under-blankets and feather pillows were furnished. Neither bed was very tidy, and some of the bed-clothes might have been cleaner.

The female patient occupies the dormitory with others during the day-time, and has her meals there.

Bathing was stated to take place once a week, but only tubs or movable baths are available, and the sanitary accommodation is also very primitive, consisting of outdoor privies, one of which was leaking.

The dietary indicated by the scale is, on the whole, good, but the quantity of meat in the soup seems somewhat meagre.

5th November, 1912.

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8th NOVEMBER, 1912.

There are at present 83 patients in the lunatic wards of this workhouse, which shows a decrease of 13 since the date of last inspection, on the 13th October, 1911. They are classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maintained by Antrim Asylum Committee, under the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9 ...	26	—	26
Maintained by Belfast Asylum Committee, under the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9 ...	9	38	47
Chargeable to the Union ...	7	3	10

In addition to the above, there is one male mentally defective inmate located in the infirmary.

No patients have been sent from either Antrim or Belfast Asylum, but two males belonging to the former, and six females from the latter, have died since last visit. Five male and three female Union patients have been admitted, and a like number sent to Antrim Asylum, and six females have died.

On my visit to-day I found both male and female patients clean and suitably dressed. The dormitories were clean and in good order, and also the beds and bed-clothing.

The male dayroom was supplied with papers, pictures, and such games as cards, draughts, and dominoes, but no such means of amusement are found in the female dayroom, although it must be mentioned that seven pictures have been hung in the diningroom.

These dayrooms and diningrooms have a miserable outlook, and are not calculated to brighten the lives of those unfortunate mentally defective patients who are obliged to live in them.

As many of the patients as possible are taken out daily about the grounds for walking exercise, and a fair number are also employed. Six men work on the farm, and twelve at house-cleaning. Three women are employed in the laundry, and five at house-work.

The female staff is sufficient, but the male staff is scarcely adequate, as it is necessary to requisition the services of the night attendant when either of the day attendants is off duty.

The dietary appears good, and the patients appear to receive due care and attention, so far as the surroundings of any institution not built for the insane will allow.

8th November, 1912.

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 21ST AUGUST, 1912.

On my visit to this workhouse to-day, I found thirty-two males and sixteen females in the imbecile wards, and forty-four males and forty females classified as epileptics.

Four men and two women were confined to bed, five of whom suffer from epilepsy.

Both sexes were clean and decently dressed, and they appear to be properly looked after.

The beds and bedding were all clean, well kept, and comfortable.

Employment is provided for quite a good proportion. Fifty-four men and thirty-two women are engaged in various occupations, such as house-cleaning, knitting, and sewing, while basket and mat-making are taught to a few of the male patients.

The diet scale appeared satisfactory.

The staff consists of three attendants for day and one for night duty on the male side, and three attendants for day and two for night duty on the female side.

21st August, 1912.

CASTLEBAR WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.

There are no special lunatic wards in this workhouse, and the mentally defective, four of each sex, all of whom are quiet and manageable, are accommodated with the sane inmates. All appear to suffer from congenital mental weakness, but none are epileptic.

One woman was confined to bed owing to the infirmity of old age, the other three and the men were comfortably dressed, and gave evidence of being well cared for, although the former had no shoes or stockings on, as it was stated they would not wear them.

All the men work on the farm, and two women help in the house-work and laundry.

All but one are able to attend Divine Service.

The dayrooms are floored in concrete, but they and the dormitories were in excellent order. The female dormitory is furnished with iron bedsteads and spring mattresses, but on the male side there are as yet only straw beds on old wooden frames. Feather pillows are provided, however, and the beds were very clean and well kept.

The sanitary and bathing accommodation are primitive, consisting of buckets and movable baths, respectively.

The dietary, as shown by the printed scale, is quite satisfactory.

19th September, 1912.

CASTLEREA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH JUNE, 1912.

In this workhouse there are at present seven males and seven females classified as of unsound mind. Of these, one man and two

women are in the hospital, which is in charge of nuns, and is clean and well kept, and those in it receive every care and attention.

The hospital is, however, without a bathroom, and I wish to draw the attention of the Guardians to this matter.

In the body of the house the females were clean and properly looked after, but some of the males were dirty, and their clothes in the same condition. The paid male attendant should be more careful in his duty with regard to those under his charge.

It was stated that each patient gets a bath every fortnight. They did not give me that impression, and, in any case, they require one every week.

There is no bathroom in the body of the house, and, if the Guardians decide to erect baths in the hospital, it would be a favourable opportunity for providing them in the other parts of the institution.

The privies on the female side of the house were disgustingly dirty. There is no excuse for not keeping them clean; they should be cleared frequently, and not allowed to remain, as at present, for 14 days without being cleared out.

7th June, 1912.

CAVAN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 28TH MAY, 1912.

We found nineteen patients classed as lunatics in this workhouse on the occasion of our visit, including nine males and ten females. One of the former, and two of the latter are stated to be epileptic. One man was said to be noisy at night, and would probably be better in an Asylum.

The women were neatly dressed, and appeared to be well tended, but the condition of the male patients, especially the more unfavourable cases, was by no means so satisfactory—some of them presenting a dirty and uncared-for appearance, and being confined to a small and gloomy yard when not indoors.

Five men and three women are stated to do some work, and two men and one woman are able to attend their places of worship.

The dayrooms set apart for the insane inmates were clean and had boarded floors, but presented the gloomy and cheerless appearance usual in workhouses.

The dormitories were fairly clean also, but the beds and bedding—the latter straw ticks—were of a very antiquated kind, and few, if any, of the beds were allowed more than one sheet. The bed-clothes however, were quite sufficient for warmth.

In one of the single rooms we found a can containing buttermilk for drinking.

Baths are provided, though in poor repair, but the only sanitary accommodation consists of privies out of doors and buckets in the dormitories.

The dietary scale appeared somewhat meagre.

28th May, 1912.

COLERAINE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 1ST NOVEMBER, 1912.

There were only three women and one man in this institution classed as mentally unsound, all of whom were able to do some work, and were accommodated amongst the other inmates.

The workhouse is kept in good order, and the beds were very clean, and provided with good bed-clothes and feather pillows, though loose ticks filled with straw, and old wooden bedsteads are alone in use, and should be gradually replaced by modern spring beds and mattresses.

Close stools are placed in the female dormitories, but the men have to make shift with buckets for night use.

The floor of the men's dayroom is tiled.

The bathing accommodation is better than in many workhouses, hot and cold water being laid on, but the arrangements for daily washing are somewhat primitive, and the sanitary accommodation consists only of privies in the yards with movable wooden troughs.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is satisfactory.

5th November, 1912.

COOKSTOWN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 2ND NOVEMBER, 1912.

The number of mentally affected inmates in this workhouse being small, no special wards are set apart for them, and, with the exception of one old woman in the infirmary, they are accommodated in the body of the house.

FOUR men were seen, one being an epileptic dement, and three women. The former occupied a large tiled dayroom, with the same inmates, and slept in the general dormitory; the women have no dayroom, occupying their dormitory both day and night.

The dormitories were provided with good spring beds, flock mattresses, and feather pillows, but no under-blankets. The beds and bedding were fairly clean and neatly kept.

Only buckets are provided for sanitary purposes at night, and the old-fashioned privies out of doors are very inferior, and should be replaced by modern sanitation. There is, however, a good urinal in the male yard.

The patients are bathed no oftener than once a fortnight, the women using a portable bath in the laundry, the men a better fixed bath in the porter's lodge. The bathing arrangements, therefore, also require remodelling.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is fair upon the whole, but, when only potatoes and milk are given for dinner, as on two days weekly, half a pint of milk is scarcely sufficient.

5th November, 1912.

COOTEHILL WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH MAY, 1912.

The patients classified as insane in this workhouse when visited numbered fifteen, eight males and seven females; but one or two other inmates were seen in addition, who, though not so classified, were also of unsound mind. The above included an idiot boy, aged nine, whose sister, aged about three or four, will probably prove to be defective also. The majority of the classified cases would appear to be of congenital weak mind, but one man (seen in bed in the Infirmary) seemed to suffer from mental weakness as the result of paralysis, and a woman was convalescent after acute insanity.

All the patients were comfortably dressed, and appeared to be well cared for.

The rooms occupied by them were of the usual cheerless character, but were kept very clean.

All the patients sleep in dormitories, the beds on the male side being of straw, but some of the females had iron spring beds, with fibre mattresses. As a rule only one sheet was allowed, and, although kept as clean as possible, the beds left a good deal to be desired. Those in the Infirmary, however, were satisfactory, and the wards there were much brighter and more cheerful.

The sanitary arrangements consist of outdoor privies, and night-chairs were stated to be in use in the dormitories. The lavatory accommodation is very imperfect, and anything in the way of systematic bathing is impossible, as there is only one bath for the whole institution, and no hot water supply.

Eight of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties, and five men do some work, while three or four women find a certain amount of employment in the house or laundry.

Considering the imperfect appliances provided, the state of the inmates seen, and of the premises was creditable to the officials of the institution.

The diet, judging from the scale, is fair, but no meat is given except in the Infirmary.

17th May, 1912.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

When last inspected, on the 28th February, 1911, the numbers in the lunatic wards of this workhouse were 134, 36 men and 98 women. Since then 321 have been admitted, 133 discharged, 116 transferred to asylums (115 to Cork District Asylum, and one man to Youghal Auxiliary Asylum), and 64 died, leaving 142, of whom 34 were males and 108 females, at the date of the present visit.

Of these, five were young children, three girls and two boys, all in the female department, while four older boys were lodged with the males. It is unfortunate that these children should be kept with adult insane in such unsuitable surroundings, especially as, in the case of those in the female wards, at least, considerable risk appears to be run, as it is stated that the delusions of the adults sometimes lead them to contemplate violence towards the children, which, with the

inadequate numbers of the staff, they are not unlikely at some time to succeed in carrying into effect.

The above numbers include 53 epileptics, 17 male and 36 female, some of whom are classed as "sane."

The causes of death included status epilepticus in several cases, hemiplegia in more, and cardiac disease in a very large number, while six deaths were attributed to tubercular affections. All were from natural causes.

The dormitories and dayrooms were all in excellent order, and the beds very clean and well kept. The male dormitory is dark, but is furnished with good modern spring beds, having coir mattresses and bolsters, and under-blankets. There are still, however, a few old wooden cots with straw beds, and the female dormitories have also a few, but are mostly furnished with old iron bedsteads, having sharp points and angles, decidedly dangerous to epileptic, excited, or suicidal patients. These are only provided with straw ticks, and mostly with straw pillows, but under-blankets are furnished, and they are otherwise comfortable. It is to be hoped, however, that, as in the male dormitory, good modern beds will be gradually substituted. The dayrooms are somewhat cheerless, and the yards in which the patients take their exercise are small for the numbers using them, and are surrounded on all sides by high walls and buildings. The shelter in the female yard should be furnished with a proper concrete floor, as in wet weather the water is stated to run in and form pools.

Both male and female departments now have baths of modern form, with hot and cold water, but ranges of basins are much needed for the daily ablutions of the patients, which have to be performed in the bathrooms, or in the baths in the wards. The ordinary sanitary accommodation consists of a range of four water closets for the females, and two for the males, both off the yards. The former are scarcely sufficient, and, in the interests of decency, it would be desirable, in the female department at all events, to erect partitions between the closets. There are also, it is satisfactory to note, closets off some of the dormitories, for night use.

The patients themselves were comfortably clad, neat, and clean, and evidently receive proper attention and care from the staff. No less than 64 of the women and 15 of the men are usefully employed, and 74 women and 22 men are able to go to Divine Service on Sunday. Some of the women are taken to one of the fields once a week, but none of the men, and an effort should be made to give as many as possible an occasional outing beyond the airing courts.

The staff consists of one paid attendant and three sane inmates by day, and one paid attendant and two sane inmates by night, for the men; and on the woman's side a matron who is a trained mental nurse, and two paid assistants by day, and one trained night nurse. Sane inmates also help, to the number of four by day and nine by night, but these cannot be considered a substitute for a proper paid staff, and the numbers are, therefore, quite insufficient, especially when the proportion of epileptics is considered, and also the fact that acute cases have often to be dealt with for a short time before transfer to the asylum. The condition both of patients and wards certainly reflects credit on the small staff.

The dietary, as shown by the scale, is good, being properly varied, and, on the whole, sufficient.

22nd November, 1912.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 10TH MAY, 1912.

When last inspected, on the 28th September, 1911, there were in the lunatic wards of this Workhouse 83 males and 73 females—total, 156, including all epileptics. Since then 223 patients have been admitted; 158 have been discharged; 24 have been transferred to the Richmond Asylum; while 38 have died—leaving 157 (66 males and 91 females) in the department.

A very large proportion of these suffer from mental weakness, due to old age, but there are some congenital imbeciles, including two boys, who should be in a public institution for weak-minded children, if such existed in this country. There are also 58 epileptics, of whom 38 are classed as sane, though it is doubtful how far any of them are really of normal mind. Forty of the patients are confined to bed.

In general, the patients are neat and comfortably dressed, and bear evidence of care and kindly treatment.

No structural improvements have been effected since last visit.

A large number of straw beds continue in use, and the wards and dormitories, commented on unfavourably at that time, are still in the unsatisfactory condition then described.

No addition has been made to the staff, which, as mentioned in last report, is inadequate for the number of patients.

As there seems little likelihood that it will be possible to dispense altogether with the lunatic department, it is to be hoped that the Guardians will see their way to effect some improvement in the conditions under which the insane poor in their charge have to live.

10th May, 1912.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 9TH MAY, 1912.

When last inspected, a year ago, the lunatic wards of this Workhouse contained 188 patients—67 males and 121 females. Since then 234 have been admitted; 104 discharged; and 59 transferred to the Richmond Asylum, while 61 have died—leaving 198, or 77 males and 121 females, of whom 8 males and 10 females are classified as insane epileptics.

The majority of the patients, as before, suffer from acquired mental enfeeblement, which appears in most cases to be due to old age, but 36 are stated to be cases of congenital imbecility.

Seventeen men and 50 women are confined to bed, many of them owing to senile enfeeblement, and 54 are stated to be unclean in their habits.

A case of *delirium tremens* was restrained by the strait jacket at the time of the visit, the doctor having ordered the use of this appliance on account of the patient's violence. The legality of

mechanical restraint in workhouses is questionable; and, if cases of this type are to be admitted, its use should be avoided by providing single rooms and an adequate nursing staff.

The condition of the patients and their clothing was generally satisfactory, and they gave the impression of being well cared for. Fifty-nine of the healthy patients find some useful employment on the farm, in the laundry, or elsewhere; while no less than 119 are able to attend to their religious duties.

The dormitories and dayrooms are in as good order as, perhaps, could be expected in structures many of which are of so antiquated and unsuitable a character, and the beds in general are clean and comfortable, though a little more attention might be paid to changing the sheets in a few instances, and a number of the old wooden cots and straw ticks have not yet been replaced by modern beds.

The old female ward continues to be overcrowded, and the other matters, to which exception was taken in the last report, remain as before, except as regards an emergency exit at the end of the long ward in the female department, where, it is satisfactory to note, a door has been provided.

The paid staff consists of two trained and four untrained nurses or attendants by day, and one trained and two untrained by night, in addition to a cook and laundress. These numbers cannot be considered adequate, especially in view of the fact that many of the patients require a great deal of attention.

9th May, 1912.

ENNIS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 10TH OCTOBER, 1912.

On the date of inspection there were 33 males and 32 females in the lunatic wards of this workhouse, including four male patients maintained by the Ennis District Asylum Committee under the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9. Two of the females are stated to be epileptic, and about three males and four females are inclined to be violent at times. Patients of this class are scarcely suitable for retention in a workhouse, and should be transferred to the asylum.

The patients, both men and women, were comfortably dressed, and appeared to receive attention.

Seven men work on the farm, and four women in the laundry, while three women help in the wards. Efforts should be made to find some sort of useful employment for more of the patients.

Twenty attend Divine Service in the Chapel of the institution.

There is still no dayroom in the women's department, the approach to which is objectionable, traversing the grounds of the Fever Hospital, where, I was informed, there were several cases of scarlatina and measles under treatment. The men's dayroom is cheerless.

The dormitories were clean, and the beds in very fair order, the majority, but not all, being furnished with hair mattresses. A considerable number of the bedsteads are of the modern spring pattern, but the others must be very uncomfortable, and should be replaced by spring bedsteads. The pillows are stuffed with straw.

The sanitary accommodation is all out of doors, and is not available at night. The lavatory arrangements, though shabby, are of passably modern form.

There are two paid attendants on each side.

The diet, as shown by the scale, is fairly satisfactory.

15th October, 1912.

GALWAY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8TH AUGUST, 1912.

At the present date there are in this workhouse six women and one man classified as of unsound mind.

On my visit to-day I found them all properly dressed, clean and tidy, and they evidently receive due care and kindly treatment.

Their bedding was clean, and the beds good and comfortable.

The insane patients get the hospital diet, which is good and sufficient.

8th August, 1912.

LARNE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 4TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

At the date of the visit there were in this institution five females and four males classed as of unsound mind. A deaf mute idiot boy, an epileptic idiot girl, and a woman who is able to help with ward work were seen in the infirmary; the remainder were accommodated with the sane inmates in the body of the house. Three women only are able to do any work.

One of the men, who is blind, was inclined to be violent and dangerous at times, and was on the point of being transferred to Antrim Asylum, but a second man, who is apt to be noisy and restless at night, is unsuited for the workhouse, and should also be transferred.

The patients were comfortably, and, on the whole, neatly clad.

The men's dayroom has a boarded floor, and is of good size, but shabby, and rather gloomy; the women's is tiled. Some of the inmates, however, occupy their dormitories by day. The dormitories were clean and in good order, and fitted for the most part with iron spring beds, having hair mattresses and hair pillows; and, on the female side, under-blankets. On the upper floor some of the beds were old wooden ones, with straw ticks. The bedclothes were good, and the beds fairly neat and clean.

I was glad to find modern water-closets off the dormitories, and good modern baths, with hot and cold water laid on, and I was informed that there is an excellent water supply, and a good system of drainage, so that in these important matters the workhouse is much better than the average; in fact, the whole institution gave the impression of good management.

The dietary, as shown by the printed scale, is excellent, and properly varied.

8th November, 1912.

LURGAN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 3RD APRIL, 1912.

Owing to the fact that most of the inmates classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse are accommodated either in the infirmary wards or through the house, some difficulty was experienced in ascertaining their exact number at the time of the visit. It appears, however, that there were in all 50 (18 men and 32 women), of whom 7 males (including an epileptic boy), and 15 females were in the infirmary (mostly suffering from old age and debility): 5 males and 2 females slept in the hody of the house, and 6 males and 15 females occupied the lunatic wards.

Three males and one female were stated to be epileptic, a considerable number were imbeciles, and the rest mostly senile demented.

Six of the men were occupied usefully, chiefly in housework, as are also six women, of whom one works in the laundry, and one actually cooks for the whole institution.

All the mentally unsound inmates were seen, with the exception of one boy, who was absent on a message, and all were comfortably dressed, and appeared to be well cared for. The patients in the infirmary were visited with Dr. Darling, and seemed very comfortable and well tended.

The male lunatic department consists of one dayroom, the floor of which is boarded, and a dormitory, the beds in which are of the old-fashioned straw tick pattern, but in fair order. The airing court adjoining, though small, contains a good shelter, and is nicely laid out as a garden. The female dayroom has a tiled floor, and is rather cheerless. In the female department also the dormitories are provided only with straw beds, generally well kept, although one, which was made up for the night, was found to be wet. An effort should be made to replace the beds in these departments by the excellent modern wire mattress beds in use in the rest of the institution.

A second emergency exit should also be provided in the female dormitory on the upper floor, for use in the case of fire.

The female airing court is of good size, and well provided with shelter.

The sanitary and bathing accommodation is of modern form, and in passable order.

There is no system of heating in the dormitories on either side.

The dietary, as shown by the diet scale, is excellent, and liberal in quantity.

3rd April, 1912.

MAGHERAFELT WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 2ND NOVEMBER, 1912.

The inmates of this workhouse classed as mentally unsound numbered 21—8 males and 13 females—one of each sex being also epileptic.

The lunatic wards consist of two dayrooms and two dormitories on the ground floor, but three women sleep in an ordinary ward on the first floor. The dayrooms are small and gloomy (the windows being placed high), and the floors are flagged, while a bed-ridden old woman occupies a bed in the female dayroom both by day and night, owing to her noise.

The dormitories have boarded floors, and are furnished with good modern spring beds, flock mattresses, and feather pillows. The bedding supplied seemed sufficient, except that there were no under-blankets, and the beds were neatly kept, but on the male side more attention to the cleanliness of the sheets is desirable, some of them being soiled. With this exception, the department was clean, and in good order, and the patients themselves bore evidence of receiving care and attention.

Only portable baths were in use, but bathing was stated to take place weekly.

The sanitary accommodation is very inferior, consisting of privies, of primitive form, out of doors, and buckets in the dormitories at night. These matters should receive early attention from the Guardians with a view to rectification.

The whole department forms part of the infirmary, and the mental cases have, therefore, the advantage of being under the constant charge of the nursing staff, which consists of a charge nurse, an assistant nurse, and a night nurse, aided by a male and a female paid attendant. A wardmaid also sleeps in the female dormitory. The staff is thus a most satisfactory feature of this department of the institution, and the result was evident in the appearance of the patients.

All the males and ten of the females were stated to be able to attend Divine Service, and three of the former and two of the latter do a little work.

The scale of diet for these patients is excellent, and extras seem to be liberally ordered when required.

The general impression produced as to the treatment of these patients and the management of the institution was a good one, but certain structural improvements are much needed.

5th November, 1912.

NEWRY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17th JULY, 1912.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw the inmates classed as insane, viz.:—fifteen females and one imbecile boy of seven years of age.

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I found all clean and properly dressed.

A paid attendant is in charge, and it is evident that she devotes much attention to those under her care.

The dayroom and dormitories were clean and tidy, also the beds and bedding, which are good and comfortable.

The diet scale appears sufficient.

17th July, 1912.

STROKESTOWN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH JUNE, 1912.

The impression formed as the result of my visit to this workhouse to-day was anything but favourable. I found five males and thirteen females classified as of unsound mind. Of these, three men and seven women were in the hospital. They were clean, and appear to receive due attention.

Some of the beds were broken, and in a bad state. I understand, however, that new beds have been bought, and the old ones are to be replaced within a few days.

The body of the house is without a bathroom, and it was stated that the women get a bath in a tub in the laundry once a week.

I was informed that the sheets are changed every week, but, on both the male and female sides, I found some of the sheets infested with vermin; and one old woman, who was in bed at the time of my visit, showed marked signs of vermin. There is no excuse for keeping these unfortunate people in such a condition, and it speaks badly for those responsible for their care and treatment that I should have found them in this state.

The diet scale appeared good and sufficient.

7th June, 1912.

WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 1ST MARCH, 1912.

There are in this workhouse at the present time 55 women and 31 men classified as of unsound mind.

To-day 12 women and 8 men were confined to bed—many suffering from old age and debility, and a large number being paralysed.

Having regard to the number of helpless cases, their condition was satisfactory, and they appear to receive proper care and attention.

A new bathroom is at present in course of construction, and will be a marked improvement when finished.

The staff—consisting of one trained nurse, two day attendants, and one night nurse—appears sufficient.

1st March, 1912.

YOUGHAL WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1912.

There were in this workhouse on the date of inspection 15 inmates of the mentally deficient class, 8 women and 7 men, all of whom occupy two special dormitories, except one woman, who is accommodated in the body of the house.

None of the patients, it was stated, are epileptic. Six of the women are able to do some work, while three or four men find a little employment to occupy them. Ten patients are able to attend Divine Service.

All bore evidence of comfort and good care, and the dormitories occupied by them were clean and well kept, and furnished with excellent spring beds, having hair mattresses, under-blankets, bolsters, and pillows, all being very clean. Five of the patients were confined to bed, chiefly owing to the feebleness of age.

There are no special dayrooms.

A good bath, with hot and cold water, is provided on each side, and night chairs are placed in the dormitories, but the ordinary sanitation consists of old privies opening off the yards, and is quite out of keeping with the general good state of the institution.

Each dormitory is in charge of a paid attendant, who sleeps there.

20th November, 1912.

APPENDIX G.

List of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim,	Samuel Graham, M.D.F.R.
Armagh, . . .	Armagh,	George R. Lawless, F.R.C.S.I.
Ballinasloe, . .	Galway and Roscommon, .	J. St. L. Kirwan, M.B.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough, .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . .	Thomas A. Greene, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Castlebar, . .	Mayo,	Francis C. Ellison, M.D.
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings,	Reginald C. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Cork, and Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, Downpatrick, .	Cork, County and County Borough.	J. J. FitzGerald, M.D.
Ennis, . . .	Down,	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy, .	Clare,	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Kilkenny, . .	Wexford,	Thomas Drapes, M.B.
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny,	Louis Buggy, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Killarney, . .	Kerry,	Edward W. Griffin, M.D.
Letterkenny, .	Donegal,	E. E. Moore, M.D.
Limerick, . .	Limerick, County and County Borough.	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, County and County Borough.	C. E. Hetherington, M.D.
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's, . .	Patrick Coffey, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Monaghan, . .	Cavan and Monaghan, .	Thos. P. Conlon, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Mullingar, . .	Lancaster, Meath, and Westmeath.	Lawrence Gavin, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh and Tyrone, .	George E. Carr, M.B.
Richmond and Portlaoine, .	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Louth.	J. O'C. Donohue, L.R.C.P. & S.I. Medical Officer in charge of Portlaoine Asylum.—J. M. Redington, F.R.C.S.I.
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim and Sligo, . .	Joseph Pettit, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Waterford, . .	Waterford, County and County Borough.	James A. Oakeshott, M.D.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin.	All Ireland,	George Bavington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor.
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PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Asylum and Institution.	Where Situated.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Armagh Retreat.	Armagh.	John G. Allen, L.R.C.P. & SL
Belmont Park. (m.)	Waterford.	Brothers of Charity
Bloomfield Institution.	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.	A. Miller (Registrar).
Carraigton. (f.)	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.	Order of Bon Sauvcur
Elm Lawn. (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin.	(Miss) Sarah M. de Bernard.
Faschem House, and Maryville. (m.) (f.)	Flintock, Co. Dublin.	H. P. D'Arcy Benson, M.D.
Hampstead. (m.)	Glacavin, Co. Dublin.	H. M. Eustace, M.D., W. N. Eustace, L.R.C.P. & SL, and Benj. F. Eustace, J.P.
Hartfield House. (m.)	Drumcondra, Dublin.	F. E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & SL, and John J. Magrath.
Hightshel. (f.)	Drumcondra, Dublin.	H. M. Eustace, M.D., W. N. Eustace, L.R.C.P. & SL, and Benj. F. Eustace, J.P.
Lindville.	Blackrock Road, Cork.	Cecil A. P. Osborne, F.R.C.S. EDIN. and Mrs. Osborne.
House of St. John of God. (m.)	Stillorgan, Co. Dublin.	Rev. Louis Vincent.
St. Patrick's Hospital, and	James's Street, Dublin.	R. B. Leeper, F.R.C.S.
St. Edmundsbury.	Lucan, Co. Dublin.	
St. Vincent's Institution. (f.)	Fairview, Dublin.	Sisters of Charity.
Stewart Institution.	Palmerston, Co. Dublin.	Frederick E. Ramsford, M.D.
Verrills. (f.)	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Dublin.	F. E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & SL, and John J. Magrath.
Woodbine Lodge. (f.)	Rathbarney, Co. Dublin.	(Miss) Mary Jane Bishop.

(m.) For male patients only.

(f.) For female patients only.